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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. 54-63 (12-17). LONDON: Tuesday, fog early, cloudy later. 52-61 (11-16). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 57-63 (14-17). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 63-77 (17-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	1.822.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mills	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	90 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	13.00	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	20 P.	Libya	LDm 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Tunisia	2.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. [Eur.]	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

U.S. Expects Russia to Increase Tactical Warheads 50% by 1985

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — The Soviet Union will increase a number of tactical nuclear warheads aimed at Western Europe from about 2,100 to 3,250 by 1985, according to projections disclosed by the Defense Department.

In contrast, Pentagon officials said, NATO has only 500 nuclear warheads aimed at tactical targets in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and will have the same number in 1985 unless members of the alliance modernize their nuclear forces.

Officials suggested that it was the prospect of this widening gap that led President Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to reject recent overtures by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

Mr. Brezhnev said last week that the Soviet Union would withdraw up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from Eastern Europe and urged the Western alliance not to augment its tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Officials in the Defense Department noted that Mr. Brezhnev said nothing about plans for modernizing the Soviet bloc's tactical nuclear weapons.

Tactical nuclear weapons are defined more in terms of their targets than by their kind or size, though the two factors are related. What are known as long-range tactical weapons are aimed at military forces and installations, supply lines and logistical depots.

The Defense Department's projections indicate that the Soviet Union has begun to reduce the overall number of bombers and missiles to deliver tactical nuclear warheads to targets in Western Europe while improving the quality of that tactical striking force. And there are more warheads.

From 1970 to 1978, according to the department, the number of Soviet tactical warheads aimed at NATO countries remained at slightly fewer than 2,000. This year the number has increased as the Russians have deployed a new missile, the SS-20, which carries three nuclear warheads compared with only one atop older missiles. The department's projections show a steady increase in the number of such warheads over the next six years.

The new SS-20 missile has a range of 2,750 miles, slightly more than some older missiles and more than double the range of other even older missiles. It is also three to six times more accurate, the department said.

In addition, the Soviet Union has put into service a new bomber, *known in the West as the Backfire*, that is faster than the old bombers and has a range of 2,700 miles, considerably farther than the older planes.

On the NATO side, there were about 250 tactical nuclear warheads in Western Europe from 1970 to 1976, when the number doubled to the current 500. That does not include, however, 6,500 nuclear landmines, artillery projectiles, warheads carried at sea and other short-range nuclear weapons.

To carry those warheads, the alliance has a total of about 200 American F-111 supersonic bombers and older British Vulcan bombers. The United States plans to send 572 Pershing-2 missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles, each carrying one warhead, to Western Europe in the mid-1980s.

While the range of those missiles is less than half that of the Soviet SS-20, the Defense Department said that the Pershing is 10 times more accurate than the Soviet missile. The Cruise missiles are also more accurate than the SS-20 but less than the Pershing.

Schmidt Says Soviet Offer May Curb NATO Missiles

BONN, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's stated willingness to open talks on European security could mean that new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles may never have to be deployed in Western Europe.

In a new effort to stress what he sees as the positive aspects of the Soviet leader's initiative, Mr. Schmidt emphasized that a readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union must be made clear when the Western allies adopt plans at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting in December to produce and deploy more than 500 of the middle-range missiles.

Mr. Schmidt's arguments, running parallel to statements made Tuesday by Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party leader and former chancellor, appear to be an attempt to counter some of the more negative appraisals of the Brezhnev proposals from Washington and other NATO officials.

Troop, Tank Withdrawals

Mr. Brezhnev, in an Oct. 6 speech in East Berlin, announced Soviet troop and tank withdrawals from Eastern Europe and offered a reduction in Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles if NATO canceled its plans to deploy its new missiles.

The chancellor said that the Brezhnev initiative, in general, created both skepticism and defensive feelings in him. But he said that a readiness to negotiate on the issue of medium-range nuclear arms would be an attempt "to take the Soviets at their word, which through the Brezhnev speech presents still additional prospects of success."

He added, "The Soviet Union has reiterated: 'We want to bargain.' "

Referring to the NATO decision to produce and deploy the new missiles, the chancellor said that if negotiations with Moscow were successful, it might not be necessary "to develop all of them, perhaps only many fewer, and in ideal cases, absolutely none."

Tied to Deployment

Mr. Schmidt emphasized that Mr. Brezhnev's threats about possible Soviet retaliation if NATO decided in December to go ahead with the new missiles were tied to the word "deployment."

Mr. Brezhnev's "attempts at intimidation are linked to deployment," Mr. Schmidt said. "That's the way I read the speech. And, therefore, I am confident that he wants to use the intervening time the way the West wants to use intervening time between a decision and actual deployment — for negotiation."

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing (left) and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng stand at attention before the French flag at Orly Airport shortly after the Chinese leader's arrival.

Associated Press

Arrives in France to Start 4-Nation Tour

Hua Says He Seeks Closer European Ties

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 15 — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng arrived in Paris today and said that he sought closer *cooperation with Western Europe* for the "defense of peace" — a peace that he implied was threatened by the Soviet Union.

France unrolled a Gobelins tapestry and a red carpet as the Chinese premier and Communist Party chairman stepped down from his plane to a fanfare of trumpets.

Mr. Hua told French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the other officials who greeted him that China sought closer commercial and military cooperation with the West. "While Europe and Asia are far apart geographically, developments in the international situation have made us keenly aware that the basic interests of the people of these two continents are linked closely together," he said.

"My mission on this particular visit is to deepen understanding, strengthen friendship and promote cooperation with countries in Western Europe, and to work together with them for the defense of peace," he said.

Support for Europe

Mr. Hua is expected to press for European assistance for China's development plans and to underscore Chinese support for European unity in the face of what the Chinese consider Soviet expansionism.

According to the French daily *Le Monde, the Soviet Union broke its* silence on Mr. Hua's European tour with a commentary on Soviet radio that said that the visit had generated "a feeling of perfectly understandable anxiety in Western public opinion."

The radio commentary went on to denounce "the appeal launched by the Peking leaders to Western European leaders to increase their *armaments and expand the military* power of NATO [the North Atlantic Treaty Organization] to meet an alleged threat from the East."

Responding to the Soviet commentary, an official French source said that he doubted that Mr. Hua's visit, which has been planned for nearly six months, would result "in any obstacle to the ongoing process of detente in Europe."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Hua had their first private discussion before lunch. On their agenda for the week were proposals for the French to assist the development of *China's mining, steel, telecommunications, hydraulic power and chemical industries.*

Mr. Hua and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also were expected to discuss the Chinese interest in purchasing Mirage 2000 jets.

Moscow has cautioned several Western European governments, reportedly including France, against selling arms to China.

Britain to Hold Rhodesia Talks Without Rebels

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — In an apparent attempt to force the hand of guerrilla leaders at the Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks, Britain announced today that it would conduct separate independence negotiations with the biracial government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

The move, in the sixth week of the British-sponsored talks, opened the way for Britain's recognition of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It left the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance with the choice of quitting the London talks and returning to its African war bases, or bowing to Britain's demands that it accept the draft independence constitution.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the United States backed the British approach to a settlement and called on all parties to negotiate "in a spirit of compromise."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington indicated tonight that if necessary Britain would seek international support for a separate agreement with Bishop Muzorewa. He conceded that it would be much more difficult to end the seven-year-old war without the agreement of the guerrillas but added that, with widespread international support for a new, fair constitution, "I hope the war will stop."

Guerrillas Meet

The guerrilla leaders met with aides tonight to debate their next move, and a spokesman said, "The war will go on, it can't stop without us."

A 45-minute meeting this morning between Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, and the guerrilla leaders ended in angry exchanges. Lord Carrington announced immediately afterward that he would start talks tomorrow with Bishop Muzorewa on implementing the constitution. His statement said that the Patriotic Front could join the talks only if it accepted the constitution.

Patriotic Front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo met with aides after seeing Lord Carrington. A spokesman described the British move as clumsy, stupid and childish but added, "We are in no hurry to react. We are still here."

The British move was made after the guerrillas refused the fourth deadline in a week to endorse the constitution.

Bishop Muzorewa accepted the British draft 10 days ago in the hope of recognition for his government and an end to the trade sanctions against his country. He summoned the country's white military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, to London last weekend, showing that he wanted quick action on the arrangements for the elections that are to lead to British-granted independence.

His action also stressed his insistence that the white-led but mainly black government forces not be dismantled in favor of the guerrilla fighters, as the Patriotic Front wants.

Conference sources maintained today that, in a weekend exchange of messages, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere had given Lord Carrington qualified backing by saying that he considered that there were no major issues with the Patriotic Front that should wreck the talks at this stage.

There was less support for Lord Carrington's tactics from Mozambique.

More Pressure on OPEC for a General Increase

Libya and Iran Reported Raising Price of Crude Oil

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Oil industry sources said today that Libya and Iran were raising the prices of their crude oil, putting more pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for a general price increase.

Libya, which supplies about 5 percent of the oil used by the United States, raised its price of crude oil by $2.77 a barrel, or 12 percent, to between $25.57 and $26.27 a barrel, depending on the quality of the oil.

Iran raised the price of its best-quality oil by $1.50 a barrel, to $23.50, and of its lower-quality *crude by $2.87 to $22.77 a barrel,* retroactive to Oct. 1. Although these prices did not violate the $23.50-a-barrel ceiling set by OPEC, analysts said that they were significant because Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, sells oil similar to Iran's best for $18 a barrel.

Of the OPEC nations, Iran is the second leading producer of crude oil behind Saudi Arabia. Libya ranks seventh.

The Iranian oil minister, Ali Akbar Moinfar, was quoted recently as saying that Iran was producing 3.7 million barrels of crude oil a day, exporting 3 million barrels. Libya produces about 2 million barrels a day and exports most of it. Saudi Arabia produces about 9.5 million barrels a day.

At OPEC's last meeting in June, the cartel decided on official prices ranging from $18 to $23.50 a barrel, and members pledged to try to keep from exceeding the $23.50-a-barrel level. But there have been hints in recent weeks that the ceiling might be weakening.

Prices on the spot market, where oil not sold at the official price under long-term contracts changes hands, have risen to almost $40 a barrel in recent days, and several OPEC nations, wishing to cash in on the more lucrative prices there, have been diverting more of their production to spot sales. The ceiling price does not apply to sales on the spot market.

Iran Suspends Shipments

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Iran has suspended crude oil exports to the Philippines and will not supply the country "with a single drop of oil so long as oppression and massacre of Moslems continues," Mr. Moinfar said today.

The Philippine ambassador to Iran, Rafael Ileto, said that he was not informed officially of Iran's decision, which was disclosed by Mr. Moinfar in an interview with the official Pars news agency. Mr. Moinfar did not say when the oil deliveries stopped.

Chemistry Award to American, German

2 Americans, a Pakistani Get Nobel Physics Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Three Americans, a Pakistani and a West German shared the 1979 Nobel prizes for physics and chemistry today for discoveries which experts said opened up new scientific vistas, including possibilities in the future of energy and progress in the fight against starvation.

The physics prize went to *Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg*, both 46, of Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., and to Abdus Salam, 53, of Pakistan.

They achieved an "enormous step" in the search for the underlying principle of the universe, the Swedish Academy of Sciences said.

Reactions of Winners

Herbert Brown, 67, a British-born naturalized American from Purdue University, and West German Georg Wittig, 82, won the chemistry prize for work which could help stave off world hunger, a Nobel committee member said.

Prof. Weinberg was shaving when he heard the news on the radio. "It's a nice way to start the week," he said.

"I think it's absolutely fantastic," Prof. Glashow said.

Prof. Salam, said in London, "My first reaction is the greatest gratitude to Allah . . ."

The prizes — each worth $193,000 — were the second and third to be announced by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Last Thursday, a Briton and an American researcher shared the Nobel medicine prize.

In Heidelberg, Prof. Wittig said that he was "completely surprised." He said, "At my age, you don't expect honors or awards any more."

Prof. Brown, in Linden, N.J., where he often works as a consultant to the Exxon Research and Engineering facility, said, "It's nice to have received recognition of one's life work. I'm certainly very happy."

The physics prize was awarded for work in electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles.

The citation said that the three laureates' theoretical work constituted "an enormous step" in the search for an underlying physical principle of the universe, or how it is constructed.

Scientists said that the men theoretically united weak and electromagnetic interactions, which they said was a major move toward understanding the composition and origin of the universe since the time of the "Big Bang" — the theory that holds that the universe began with a massive explosion.

"There is no immediate practical application of this theory," said Bengt Nagel, a member of the Nobel committee. "But it can open up

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Minister in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Jose Desmarets today was named minister of defense and deputy premier to succeed Paul Vanden Boeynants, who resigned after being elected president of the Social Christian Party.

Toon Says Carter Bypasses U.S. Embassy in Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Malcolm Toon, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union who closes out his diplomatic career here tomorrow, says that the Carter administration has relied too much on the Soviet Embassy in Washington to get U.S. views across to the Kremlin and not enough on its own professional staff here.

The 63-year-old envoy, who arrived in Moscow on Dec. 30, 1976, acknowledged that his blunt public statements had at times harmed his effectiveness. But he asserted that in the past year the Carter administration had slipped into a pattern of communicating with Soviet leaders through Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington rather than through the U.S. Embassy here.

"I think Washington started out the right foot when Mr. Carter came into office," he said, "but then the behavior became rather sloppy, and there was a tendency to rely much more heavily on the Dobrynin channel than I think frankly is really healthy."

Mr. Toon said he hoped that his successor, Thomas Watson Jr., former chairman of International Business Machine Corp., would "do what he can to influence Washington to behave a little bit better in its own respect than it has in the past three years."

Doubts on Successor

Mr. Watson, who arrives here on Wednesday, is the first noncareer diplomat in the Moscow post since 1951.

Mr. Toon said: "This, of course, is a matter of deep personal regret to me . . . . I'm not speaking ad hominem, I'm not speaking about Watson's qualifications." But he added: "I think at our critical posts, especially this one, we should ideally have a professional running the embassy."

Mr. Toon has irritated the administration almost as often as he has irritated the Soviet government with his dry, sarcastic observations about his hosts.

He once described a Soviet-bloc economic summit meeting as "the usual sort of dreary clambake." He spoke with little patience of "great hordes of grubby analysts" in Washington. After the fourth of July this year, annoyed by the absence of any Soviet leader of stature from the embassy reception, he told a large group of Americans that sometimes over the past 20 years I have had the impression that we're dealing with a bunch of clods."

The ambassador, who speaks Russian, came from a PT boat command in World War II to the diplomatic service in 1946, and has spent most of his career as a Soviet specialist.

Mr. Toon conceded that his outspokenness has been out of place at times, and if he could start over again, he said, "I would try to be a bit less abrasive in some of my public statements."

When Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to Moscow last October for one of his last negotiating sessions with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the strategic arms

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Malcolm Toon

UPI

Lebanese Ports a Bonanza for Pirates

By Doyle McManus

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 — The merchant ship Betty left the Yugoslav port of Rijeka on Aug. 16 with a $9-million cargo of iron, timber and ceramic tiles consigned to importers in Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Three weeks later, the Betty turned up in a secret port on the coast of Lebanon. On its prow was a new name. The cargo was gone.

The Lebanese government sent troops to seize the wayward freighter, but the Betty — now the Five Star — slipped back out to sea and disappeared for a month. Then, on Friday, Greek authorities seized a ship called Ares in the port of Piraeus near Athens. Under the name Ares on the prow were the faint outlines of previous names: Malaga, Black Eagle, Five Star and Betty.

The Betty, like dozens of freighters during the last year, had been taken over by pirates.

Not old-fashioned buccaneers, shipping industry sources say, but sophisticated merchant pirates who buy aging freighters to steal their valuable cargoes, which they smuggle into Lebanon and sell.

"This has happened to 50 ships, maybe more," said Samir Baroudi, a Beirut lawyer who attempted to have the Betty seized on behalf of some of the owners of her cargo. "We're talking about cargo worth $150 million, and that's a minimum."

Boycott Declared

More than cargo is involved. The Saudi government, angry at Lebanon's inability to protect Saudi merchants' goods, has proclaimed an unprecedented boycott of Lebanese products and Lebanese shippers.

The Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis, still struggling to establish authority over its fragmented and fractious country, has been deeply embarrassed by the exposure of Lebanon as a smuggler's heaven with 18 unofficial ports operating without any customs service. Several local politicians have been accused of collaborating with the pirates.

And officials in the shipping industry, once one of the pillars of Lebanon's prosperity, are worried that the high-seas thievery will scare off business — if it does not first drive insurance rates for Beirut-bound freight through the roof.

Only one pirated cargo has been recovered, a shipload of sugar bound for Tunisia that turned up in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon in July, 1978. That was returned because the Tunisian government sent a team of commandos to seize the ship and sail it to Tunis.

Three other vessels are in Lebanese ports, and Mr. Baroudi is trying to recover the cargo from two of them. He says he has received several death threats.

"They want to eliminate me," he said with a shrug.

They — the masterminds of the racket — are still unknown, although Lebanese newspapers have published the names of several Greek underworld figures who are allegedly involved.

'A ship like the Betty would sell for perhaps $400,000. The Betty's cargo was worth 20 times that.'

But their method, shipping sources said, appears to be simple, consistent and profitable.

Take the Betty, which like many of the small steamers that work the eastern Mediterranean is an old ship, almost 30 years old. When it left Rijeka in August, it was owned by the Greek Pero Shipping Co. of Cyprus and was registered in Greece. An Italian shipping agent had arranged its cargo on behalf of the Jordanian and Saudi merchants.

Almost immediately, the agent said later, the Betty ran into problems. It stopped at Pylos Island off the Greek mainland for repairs. While laid up there, it was sold to another Cypriot company, reregistered under the flag of Panama and renamed the Five Star — a surprisingly simple process, shipping agents say, even with $9 million worth of cargo in its hold.

A ship like the Betty would sell for perhaps $400,000, shipping industry sources said. The Betty's cargo was worth 20 times that.

On Sept. 1, the Betty finally sailed from Pylos. On Sept. 4, the ship radioed that it was having mechanical problems and gave its position as southeast of Crete. After that, the Italian agent said, "We heard no more news."

In fact, the Betty may have been nowhere near Crete — and in no trouble. For only a day or two later, the ship showed up near Aquamarina, a resort area 15 miles north of Beirut, and began unloading cargo at a makeshift quay. The cargo, shipping sources say, had apparently been sold to Lebanese traders at discount rates before the ship even docked.

Renamed Again

Then the Betty — or Five Star — put to sea again. Somewhere in the Mediterranean it acquired a new registration, under the Spanish flag, and became the Ares.

The Maria, a freighter that originally was named Poseidon, arrived in Beirut in June with $1.6 million worth of French sugar and barley bound for Qatar. Almost half of the cargo was sold to Beirut merchants, apparently with forged shipping papers, before the authorities seized the ship.

Two other rogue freighters turned up last week in the northern port of Tripoli. One, the Ivi-P, was carrying $2.3 million worth of sodium hydroxide, a caustic soda used in refining oil, from Romania to Indonesia. The other, the Serafim, was carrying iron from Greece to Saudi Arabia. In both cases, Lebanese buyers claimed ownership of the cargoes, along with the consignees, customs officials said.

Lebanese officials admit privately that there is little they can do.

"We have other problems in this country," an official said. "You expect us to spend our *time worrying about a little smuggling?"*

© Los Angeles Times

Bomb in U.K. Army Post

KREFELD, West Germany, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — An incendiary device exploded in a British Army grocery store here last night in a room where bottled gas was kept, officials said today, adding that little damage was caused.

Court in Geneva Acquits Cornfeld in IOS Collapse

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Oct. 15 — A Swiss jury today acquitted U.S. financier Bernard Cornfeld of fraud after deliberating for 55 minutes.

Mr. Cornfeld, the founder of the defunct Investors Overseas Services group of mutual funds, had pleaded not guilty to charges that he sold company shares to hundreds of IOS employees and others when he knew that the firm was heading for disaster.

The judge rejected Mr. Cornfeld's offer to pay the court costs even if acquitted. If he had been found guilty, Mr. Cornfeld could have been sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in prison.

Mr. Cornfeld, 52, who lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., wept as the verdict was read amid cheers and applause from about 150 spectators. "This is what I have been working for and praying for ever since I was first accused seven years ago," he said. "I just can't say how happy I am. An enormous load has been lifted and no one now can say that I ever did anything wrong. . . . Let's hope they can get the real criminal."

Vesco Blamed

During the trial, both defense attorneys and witnesses blamed financier Robert Vesco, now a fugitive in the Bahamas, for having *engineered Mr. Cornfeld's ouster* as the head of the company and for milking the remaining assets for at least $225 million.

In rejecting Mr. Cornfeld's offer to pay the court costs, the judge said that expenses of 30,000 Swiss francs (about $18,700) must be paid by the civil plaintiffs who originally supported the charges against the financier but withdrew them after receiving compensation for losses from the purchase of IOS shares. "This, the court finds, was shocking behavior," the judge said.

Rare Challenge to Official Line

2 Soviet Experts Warn on Nuclear Power

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Possibly for the first time in the official press, two Soviet scientists have warned that government plans to satisfy the Soviet Union's growing energy needs with nuclear power could create serious ecological and safety problems.

"There is no doubt of the historical necessity and great potential of nuclear energy," wrote the scientists, Nikolai Dollezhal, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Dr. Yuri Koryakin, an economist, in this month's issue of Kommunist, the Communist Party's influential theoretical journal. "But," they went on, "good measure should be emphasized with respect to this just as with anything else."

Current plans, they said, call for atomic reactors to supply 10 percent of the electricity generated in the western part of the Soviet Union by 1980, compared to 3.2 percent in 1975. Over the next 20 years, most of the increase in electrical generating capacity in that area is to come from new atomic power plants.

The article, called "Atomic Energy: Accomplishments and Problems," adds a new element to Soviet public discussion of the energy problem. Until now, the official word has been that nuclear power is clean, safe and problem-free except when greedy capitalists run it.

Rapid Growth

"Practically all nuclear power plant construction in the U.S.S.R. now is taking place to the west of a line along the Volga River and the Volga-Baltic Canal, where about 60 percent of the population of the country lives," the two scientists wrote. "It can be assumed that with the current rapid growth in society's needs for energy, the present method of siting nuclear power plants will lead to the exhaustion of the ecological capacity of the region — and rather quickly, in our opinion."

Building the number of plants now foreseen could swallow up land and water resources that could otherwise be used to grow food for millions of people, they said, since nuclear plants need large amounts of water as a coolant.

The two scientists suggested that in future, nuclear power plants should be moved farther away from the main Soviet population centers, in giant industrial complexes. These would combine atomic fuel processing plants, reactors and the industries that use the electricity they generate and pose little risk to the population at large.

Mr. Dollezhal and Dr. Koryakin also acknowledged that current methods of storing, transporting and recycling nuclear fuel are not free of risk.

They made it clear throughout their article that they do not oppose nuclear power and applauded the fact that the Soviet Union now plans to move ahead with it faster than any country in the West.

But they acknowledged that in the Soviet Union, as in the United States, there were problems and long delays in developing new nuclear technology — fast-breeder reactors that would develop fuel, highly toxic plutonium-239 as fast as they burn uranium.

Only last spring, in a comment on the Three Mile Island accident in the United States, Anatoli Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said the Soviet Union would forge ahead with its nuclear program, including breeder reactors.

His two colleagues writing in Kommunist said plans to put into operation powerful commercial fast-breeder reactors using sodium as a cooling agent would not be realized until the end of the century.

There was no obvious explanation for why the scientists' warnings were published in a conspicuous journal at this time. But some intelligence analysts believe not all the members of the Soviet Politburo share Premier Alexei Kosygin's reported enthusiasm for nuclear power as a solution to the Soviet energy crunch.

—CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Toon Says Carter Bypasses U.S. Embassy in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

limitation treaty, the Russians asked Mr. Vance's aides to keep Mr. Toon out. The ambassador did participate, but after another meeting in Geneva last December, Mr. Vance worked out the final details of the treaty in Washington through Mr. Dobrynin. It was then that Mr. Toon began to feel bypassed.

"I can understand Mr. Vance's preference to handle these matters alone and privately with Dobrynin," he said. "Nonetheless I felt at the time that we should be double-tracking, primarily to avoid misunderstanding on the part of the Soviet leadership and to make sure that they had a clear perception of what our positions were."

Some of Mr. Toon's critics thought he tried to get even for the slights last summer, when he infuriated the White House by refusing to make a public endorsement of the arms treaty until the Pentagon persuaded him that verification of Soviet weapons was still possible after the loss of U.S. listening posts in Iran. He denied the insinuation.

Mr. Toon said that Senate rejection of the arms treaty might not mean the end of detente with the Soviet Union, but could do incalculable damage to Washington's relations with its allies in Europe.

"I feel strongly that there really is no viable alternative to some form of detente either for the Soviet Union or for us at the present time," he said, "but to me the more important effect of rejection by the Senate would be on our relations with our allies. There are some who say this would spell the end of NATO — I don't go quite that far, but certainly it would raise certain doubts in the minds of our allies about the reliability of the American leadership role."

Of the recent furor in the Senate over the discovery of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, Mr. Toon said: "I think that when we are finally rid of this episode it will be generally recognized that it could have been handled with more discretion and with more perception."

Mr. Toon said he agreed with the Carter administration's strategy of highlighting the plight of dissidents in the Soviet Union, but not with some of the president's initial actions, such as writing a letter to Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, in January, 1977.

The dissidents are not among Mr. Toon's most fervent admirers here because the ambassador strictly controlled his staff's contacts with them during his tenure. "They should understand," he said, "that we listen to what they are saying, that we are prepared to convey their voices to the outside world, that we are willing to help them in any possible way, but at the same time it should be recognized that the basic job of the embassy here is to deal with the Soviet government."

Military Activity Reported Around Afghan Capital

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP) — Tanks rolled through the streets of Kabul and planes struck targets 15 miles south of the capital city in a flurry of unexplained military activity, according to reports today from Afghanistan.

One theory was that the new government was preparing for a move against it by Lt. Col. Aslam Watanjar, interior minister in the government that was overthrown last month by President Hafizullah Amin.

But diplomats here said they were not sure who was involved in the latest military activity or what it meant. The U.S. State Department has also reported the air strikes but said it did not know what forces were involved.

Radio Pakistan, monitored here, quoted Kabul reports as saying tanks rolled through the streets of the city, where security measures have been tightened. "Kabul is calm but tense today," the broadcast added.

Col. Watanjar reportedly has become one of the new regime's chief foes and is considered capable of rallying disaffected army units. A recent underground appeal, issued in Col. Watanjar's name, attacked Mr. Amin as a "mass murderer" for ordering bombardments of villages as reprisals against guerrillas, according to a reliable report from Kabul.

Red Brigades Leader Goes on Trial in Italy

FLORENCE, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Red Brigades urban guerrilla leader Renato Curcio and 13 gang members went on trial under heavy security yesterday on charges stemming from a terrorism case in Turin last year.

Curcio, who founded the Red Brigades in 1969, and the other defendants are accused of insulting judges and inciting their followers to civil insurrection during a four-month terrorism trial in Turin from March to June, 1978. Curcio received a 15-year sentence following the trial and the other defendants received lesser jail terms.

The luxury cigarette with American flavor
PHILIP MORRIS International

Steven Winberg

Sheldon Glashow

Abdus Salam

Nobels Given For Physics, Chemistry

(Continued from Page 1)

possibilities in the future for energy."

"The whole theory could be obsolete in 10 or 20 years, but that does not lessen its importance."

Prof. Glashow said that the Nobel committee took a "bit of a chance" because "the most exciting predictions haven't been verified yet" and because "nobody has yet built a machine that is capable to check" the prediction of a new particle.

Mr. Brown and Prof. Wittig won the chemistry prize for their development of the use of boron and phosphorus-containing compounds in organic synthesis, opening up new possibilities for the linking of carbon atoms.

The academy citation said, "Brown's and Wittig's results have opened up new vistas in organic synthesis and highly stimulated the further development of their science."

Nobel committee member Salo Granowitz said that the work of the chemistry prize laureates was especially valuable in the development of insect control substances.

"Wittig's discovery has enormous importance for the common man because it would lead to improved and larger crops, and lessen starvation in the world," Mr. Granowitz said.

Prof. Salam, the first Pakistani to win a Nobel prize, is director of the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste and a professor of theoretical physics at the Imperial College of Sciences and Technology in London.

Prof. Glashow has been on the Harvard faculty since 1966 and became professor of physics in 1967.

Prof. Weinberg, a graduate of Cornell university, has been a Harvard physicist since 1972.

Chadli Dismisses Water Minister

ALGIERS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Ahmed Ghozali, 42, Algeria's minister of water resources and the creator of the state oil monopoly Sonatrach, was fired from the government of President Bendjedid Chadli yesterday in the first Cabinet change since Col. Chadli came to power in February.

There was no official explanation for Mr. Ghozali's dismissal and no other government job was assigned to him. As president of Sonatrach, the French-educated technocrat at one time was regarded as the second most powerful person in Algeria behind the late President Houari Boumedienne.

Col. Chadli had downgraded Mr. Ghozali from minister of energy to minister of water resources. Mr. Ghozali was known to be unhappy over his demotion and was frequently criticized for interfering with Sonatrach. His dismissal from the Cabinet followed a government decision to slow down the ambitious oil and gas export program initiated under his direction.

Anglican Leader Prods Vatican on Intercommunion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The archbishop of Canterbury yesterday challenged the Roman Catholic Church policy that bars Catholics and Anglicans from receiving communion at each other's altars, saying that the practice would be an aid to evangelizing "the unbelieving world."

The Most Rev. Donald Coggan, who preached at the main service at the Washington Cathedral, said at a press conference following the service that Anglicans and Catholics agree "in so many of the basics of the Christian faith" that the two streams of Christianity should authorize intercommunion.

"In fact, a great many Roman Catholics in different parts of the world are now receiving Holy Communion from Anglicans and I hope that we will soon see the Roman Catholic Church take cognizance of this" and approve the practice, he said.

The Vatican position has been that intercommunion should not be permitted until full doctrinal agreement is reached. The prohibition is frequently ignored, particularly by church leaders involved in interchurch activities.

French Air Crash Kills 7

GRANVILLE, France, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Two light planes collided in midair yesterday and plunged into the Atlantic, killing the seven persons aboard, all French citizens.

Herbert Brown

Georg Wittig

Ecevit Reportedly to Quit After Losses in By-Election

By Thomas L. Friedman

ISTANBUL, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Cabinet sources said today that Premier Bulent Ecevit will resign because of his party's overwhelming defeat in yesterday's special election.

After a three-hour Cabinet meeting tonight in Ankara, Mr. Ecevit would say only, "We have reached an agreement." Sources said that the meeting was rife with accusations and recriminations over responsibility for the defeat.

After the meeting, Mr. Ecevit met with the National Board of his leftist Republican People's Party at their Ankara headquarters.

Threats by 4

But Cabinet sources said that the agreement reached was for Mr. Ecevit, 54, to resign because opposition leader Suleyman Demirel's centrist Justice Party has enough seats in the National Assembly to topple the premier.

Four of the 12 independents in Mr. Ecevit's Cabinet have told him that they will withdraw their support for his government if he does not resign, the sources said.

Mr. Demirel, the former premier, won all five of the crucial assembly seats at stake and 33 of the 50 senatorial posts. With the additional assembly seats, Mr. Demirel's right-of-center coalition now controls an assembly coalition of 227 seats, one more than the simple majority needed to topple Mr. Ecevit in a confidence motion.

"I can't believe the Republican Party could still claim they are the government," Mr. Demirel said today. "The results show the nation does not want them . . . they can be toppled any time."

"If he doesn't go tomorrow," Mr. Demirel said earlier, "I will send him away after the first session of Parliament."

In Turkey's Parliament, the 450-seat National Assembly, the lower house, has the power to call a confidence vote. The 183-member Senate is largely a ceremonial body.

70% Vote

Election authorities reported that more than 70 percent of the 8 million eligible voted in the by-election despite threats and attacks by leftist gangs trying to disrupt the polling.

Martial law authorities had stationed 200,000 soldiers at the 34,000 voting stations, the most stringent security operation ever for a Turkish election. Nonetheless, six persons died in clashes between leftist militants and voters in eastern Turkey.

It was Mr. Ecevit's inability to curb Turkey's political gang wars that contributed to turning the electorate against him. He entered office promising law and order, but during his 21-month term there was an average of three political murders a day, despite martial law in all major cities.

Turkey's economic stagnation also contributed to Mr. Ecevit defeat; the country has a 100-percent annual rate of inflation and 20 percent unemployment.

Mintoff Unhurt As Man Shoots In Office Suite

From Agency Dispatches

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 15 — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff was unhurt today when a man barged into his office suite and fired at least five shots from a revolver, police said, calling the incident an assassination attempt.

Officers said the man, Carmelo Grima of Mosta, Malta, was cut down by security men who burst into the suite. Mr. Grima was taken to a nearby hospital with multiple bullet wounds. No one else was hurt, the officers said.

Mr. Mintoff was said to have been meeting with Development Minister Wistin Abela when the man walked into an anteroom and demanded to see the prime minister. When Mr. Mintoff's secretary said that was impossible because the man had no appointment, he drew a revolver and started shooting.

Police cordoned off the area and kept crowds of onlookers from approaching. The incident comes at a time when Mr. Mintoff is observing the 30th anniversary of his leadership of the Maltese Labor Party.

Coup Attempted In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 15 (AP) — Army rebels claimed to have seized four military barracks today in an attempt to overthrow the government of President Carlos Humberto Romero.

But a spokesman for the rightist regime said it had the uprising under control. Neither claim could be independently verified.

Some shooting was reported in late morning at the barracks in Chalatenango, 35 miles south of here, but reports from the scene said that there were no casualties.

Hungarian Cardinal Greeted in Lithuania

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Thousands of people greeted the leader of Hungary's Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, when he went to Lithuania for a three-day visit, church officials said today.

Cardinal Lekai, on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, celebrated Mass before 10,000 persons in Kaunas, site of the Soviet Union's only Catholic seminary, church officials said. In Panevezys, 60,000 persons greeted the cardinal, who was also met by large crowds in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital.

U.S. Orders Warning On Some Hair Dyes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Food and Drug Administration today ordered manufacturers to place warnings on the labels of permanent hair dyes that contain a chemical known to cause cancer in animals and that can be absorbed through the scalp.

The label requirement will take effect on April 16. It applies to hair dyes containing 4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine, also called 4MMPD, or its sulfate, known as 4MMPD sulfate.

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VOLVO

Rapport With People Fades

China Army Said to Become Unit Beyond Civil Control

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — A professor who was bicycling out of People's University a few days ago paused to look at a truckload of green-clad soldiers going in through the school gate.

"It's too much," he said. "How could the People's Liberation Army turn into warlords?"

What agitated the professor was a dispute that has placed the students and faculty of People's University in opposition to an army artillery unit that has been occupying most of their classrooms, dormitories and cafeterias. The army was sent into a number of schools during the Cultural Revolution a decade ago to restore order. But the artillery unit failed to leave People's University last year when the campus was finally reopened and the government ordered it out.

Sensitive Issue

The students appeared to have won a significant victory when it was announced that the 1,000 soldiers and dependents of the Second Artillery, the offending unit, would begin leaving the campus in stages. The compromise settlement followed a large protest demonstration by almost the entire student body and a three-day boycott of classes.

The argument has made public a sensitive issue that many Chinese have talked about privately for some time: How in some ways the People's Liberation Army has become a powerful, privileged elite independent of civilian control.

This feeling contrasts sharply with the mystique that long surrounded the army. It was the People's Liberation Army, then the Red Army, that helped bring the Communists to power in 1949, in large measure because its reputation for honesty and closeness to the people made it much more attractive than the corrupt, brutal troops of the Kuomintang.

In a famous formulation, Mao reasoned that the Red Army guerrillas were like fish that had to swim among the ocean of the populace.

Mao also worked out a series of rules for army discipline that most Chinese can still recite. Among them are: "Do not take a single meal or piece of thread from the masses," and "Speak politely. Pay thoroughly for what you buy. Return everything you borrow."

Refused to Obey Order

But in the conflict at People's University, the Second Artillery refused to obey a direct order from the State Council, the national executive, to give back the property of an entire university. It is not an isolated case. Other army units are still occupying a number of schools around Peking, and some army officers who moved into the houses of the Sports Commission during the Cultural Revolution are still there.

Part of the problem is attributable to China's current serious shortage of housing. But a knowledgeable Chinese pointed out today that this was hardly the whole answer, since the army had its own construction corps, skilled laborers and building materials.

"If there's anyone in China who can get something built, it's the army," he said.

Another explanation that sympathetic Chinese cite in the dispute is that the army was thrust into the predicament by the Cultural Revolution when its troops were used to reassert order.

Forgot the People

But beyond these factors, a Communist functionary explained, is the simple passage of time. "When the generals got into the city after liberation and sat in their offices all day, they forgot what it was like to be among the people," he said.

In recent months, as the government has pursued a policy of tolerating more open expression, complaints about the army's abuse of power have multiplied. On a ... televised evening news program ... caravan of limousines with ... cense plates and chauffeurs ... shown outside the main Peking ... partment store. There are no ... cars in China, but army officers ... have access to their own vehicles.

In the past, many Chinese ... coveted a career in the People's ... eration Army. It meant ... quick road to membership in ... Communist Party, better food ... better job after being mustered ... Enlistment in the army may still ... sought after by peasants.

But Chinese in Peking say ... this has changed somewhat in ... cities in the last few years. A ... Air Force enlisted man on ... from his base in Hunan Prov... said: "Now it's better to go to ... versity and study. Being in the ... is not special."

That is not to say morale in ... army is low. One Peking resident ... cently got a letter from his son ... is stationed at an army base ... Sichuan. He wanted his father ... send him a special Chinese ... cine for use against toothache... said that he was afraid that ... went to the army dentist he ... be hospitalized and lose time ... training.

Thai Army Shifts 28,000 Refugees From War Zone

BANGKOK, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — The Thai Army today shifted ... than 28,000 Cambodian refu... from a frontier camp to ... temporary camp further ... Thailand to get them out of ... of border fighting, which was ... pected to intensify with the ... the dry season.

The move was prompted by ... mortar attack on the refugees' ... porary camp yesterday that ... five persons and wounded ... Thai command spokesman said.

The camp was across the bor... from a stronghold of Khmer Rou... guerrillas loyal to Pol Pot, the ... posed premier, that was attacked ... Vietnamese-backed troops of ... Phnom Penh administration.

The spokesman said that the ... ugees were shifted from the vill... of Tap Phrik, about 30 kilome... south of Aranyaprathet, to ... temporary camp four kilometers ... the south, where 3,500 refugees ... ready were gathered.

The assault on the Khmer Rou... stronghold was the first sign ... the Vietnamese-led forces ... mounting a dry season offensive.

Japan Suspends Aid

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Ja... pan has suspended its economic ... to Vietnam because of Hanoi's ... volvement in the military offensi... in Cambodia, government sour... said today.

The aid, pledged in Decembe... would have been worth $61 milli... in the financial year ending ... March. The decision to suspend ... aid followed yesterday's brief vi... to Tokyo by Pol Pot's deputy pr... mier, Ieng Sary.

Kuwait Responds To Oil-Cut Report

KUWAIT, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Kuwaiti Minister of Ministerial Af... fairs Abdul Aziz Hussein refused ... confirm or deny a New York Time... report (IHT, Oct. 13-14) th... Kuwait intends to decrease its o... production from 2.2 million to 1... million barrels daily starting ne... year, the Kuwaiti news agency sa... yesterday.

Mr. Hussein said that Kuwait ... oil policy is the concern of the su... preme council of oil affairs, th... only body that can decide oil pro... duction. The agency quoted an o... ministry source as saying Kuwait ... studying the possibility of decreas... ing its oil production by 500,00... barrels a day eventually, but did no... say when.

100 Protesters Block Dutch Nuclear Plant

ALMELO, The Netherlands, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — About 100 demon... strators blocked the entrance to ... uranium enrichment plant here to... day to protest the use of nuclear ... power.

A spokesman for Urenco, a Brit... ish-Dutch-West German consorti... um which owns the plant, said the ... three youths had chained them... selves to the main gate, on which ... banners had been hung with slogans ... reading: "Break the atom chain."

Bank Workers Strike in Italy

MILAN, Oct. 15 (AP) — Italy's 280,000 bank employees struck today for a new contract, shutting all banks.

Public transportation was to be halted by strikes tomorrow for four hours — the third transportation strike in 20 days. Gasoline stations were to be closed on Thursday. Air traffic also was expected to be disrupted this week because of strikes by air controllers.

The public transportation workers are seeking the renewal of a long-expired contract. The gasoline station owners are seeking larger profits on gasoline sold. The air controllers are demanding fringe benefits.

U.S. Seizes Runners Of Haitian Refugees

MIAMI, Oct. 15 (AP) — Eleven Honduran, Dominican and Colombian crew members of a Panamanian freighter, the Tango Express, were arrested yesterday and charged with trying to smuggle eight Haitian refugees into the United States. The Haitians, who were found hiding aboard the ship, said they paid from $500 to $1,650 apiece for passage from Port-au-Prince to Miami.

The arrests were the first in a crackdown on a smuggling operation involving Haitians, police said. Immigration officials say more than 200 Haitian refugees have entered Florida illegally this month, many on tiny sailboats. A mother and her five children drowned on Aug. 13 when hired smugglers forced them at gunpoint to jump into high seas near Palm Beach.

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

News Analysis

to Beco... l Contra... caucuses in Florida Underline Carter's Vulnerability

By David S. Broder

ORLANDO, Fla. (WP) — The Florida caucuses Saturday were a low victory for President Carter. ...t, they dramatized the vulnerability of his southern political base ... a challenge from Sen. Edward ...ennedy, D-Mass. They certainly ... nothing to discourage a Kennedy candidacy.

...t the same time, the caucuses ...derscored the difficulty of the organizational task facing Sen. Kennedy if he tries to unseat the president. And they left no doubt that Kennedy's personal reputation ... meaning Chappaquiddick, ...ong other things — remains a ...or barrier to his reaching the ...ite House.

While the Carter forces' early ...n of a 2-to-1 victory over Sen. ...nnedy in Saturday's voting for ...e convention delegates awaited ... count from Dade County (Mi...), a statewide newspaper poll of ...rida Democrats demonstrated ... vulnerable Mr. Carter may be ... the March 11 primary, when Democratic National Convention delegates will be chosen.

The poll, taken last week and published yesterday by the Orlando Sentinel Star and three other Florida papers, showed Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Carter in a dead heat, 43 percent to 43 percent with 14 percent undecided. When California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., a Democrat, was added to the list, it was Mr. Carter 39 percent, Sen. Kennedy 38, Gov. Brown 9, and undecided 14.

Vulnerable to Upset

That clearly shows Mr. Carter vulnerable to an upset in the March primary. While Florida is hardly a typical Southern state, it is a key to the region's politics. Its primary is not one that Mr. Carter can afford to lose. The only 1980 primaries to be held earlier are in New England, where Sen. Kennedy is favored. Mr. Carter will need a victory in Florida to stop a Kennedy bandwagon from rolling unchecked into Illinois and other industrial states in post-Florida primaries.

Both yesterday's poll and the results of Saturday's voting, which were closer than the Carter leaders had expected, showed the fragility of Mr. Carter's grip on Florida. "It doesn't please me, but it doesn't surprise me," said a senior White House aide, who added that a private poll in Florida two months ago had placed Sen. Kennedy ahead of Mr. Carter.

On the Kennedy side, Tom Southwick, the senator's spokesman, said the Florida results reinforced Sen. Kennedy's feeling "that a lot of people in all sections share his concerns about the issues and the country's direction."

However, Carter strategists could take some satisfaction from the performance of their organization. Carter workers, recruited from government offices, law firms and businesses, showed they had not forgotten the skills they developed in 1976 in mobilizing people for a caucus or primary. "Like it or not," said the White House aide, "this is the way presidential candidates are chosen, and we have the people who know how this system works."

Except in Tampa and Palm Beach, Mr. Carter carried the counties he expected to win. If his victory in Dade County is confirmed by Wednesday, it will be a tribute to ...lis organizational prowess in an area where the voting population appeared to be strongly pro-Kennedy.

The draft-Kennedy movement, by contrast, was very spotty. Many of the "Kennedy delegates" owe their election primarily to pro-Kennedy unions, particularly the machinists and the firefighters, rather than to their own efforts.

In Miami, St. Petersburg and other places, the local Kennedy leadership appeared weak enough to require repairs before the primary. In Florida, as elsewhere, Sen. Kennedy's delay in declaring his candidacy and placing his own operatives in charge adds to the organizational challenge he will face if he decides to try to dump the president.

But a far bigger problem is the personal character (or Chappaquiddick) issue, which some optimistic Kennedy lieutenants believed, on the basis of national polls this past year, had faded away.

In Florida it has not. Sen. Kennedy's 1969 Chappaquiddick accident, in which a woman was drowned, was a lively topic on the radio talk-shows around Florida the last few weeks, and it was apparently on the minds of a good many voters.

Yesterday's newspaper poll produced evidence of that. The cross section of 451 registered Democrats gave Sen. Kennedy a 52-to-27-percent preference over Mr. Carter for overall leadership ability, and a 72-to-14-percent margin for effectiveness with Congress. But the same voters, by 64 percent to 16 percent, said they have greater confidence in Mr. Carter's moral character than in Sen. Kennedy's.

It is clear that if it were not for the doubts about Sen. Kennedy's personal character, he would be almost certain to defeat Mr. Carter in Florida. The importance of those doubts was underlined by the poll's finding that 17 percent of the Carter voters favor him because of their dislike for Sen. Kennedy, while 7 percent of the Kennedy voters have a similar personal distaste for Mr. Carter.

Random interviews with voters at two caucuses found many examples of people whose main reason for voting was their opposition to Sen. Kennedy. E.T. Wood, a St. Petersburg carpenter, said, "I know the Kennedy family and admire them, but I'm not supporting this one." A voter in Tampa, who declined to give her name, said, "Jimmy Carter is a good man, and Ted Kennedy has a bad-record behind him that's not forgotten."

The newspaper poll suggested the potential of the Kennedy-Carter fight for splitting the Democratic coalition. Blacks, Catholics, Jews and young persons gave pluralities to Sen. Kennedy, while whites, Protestants, the middle-aged and the elderly favored Mr. Carter. Add that to the character vs. competence conflict, and the Democrats have the makings of quite a fight.

United Press International

GAY MARCH — Thousands of homosexual men and women parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington during weekend in a demonstration against discriminatory legislation. The event was organized by the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights.

'Baby Boom' Glut in U.S. Diminishes

...ai Army ...,000 Re... ...om War ...

...SGKOK, Oct. 15 ... Thai Army today ... 28,000 Cambo... ...a frontier camp ... ...rary camp ... ...and to get them ... ...rder fighting ... ...d to intensify ... ...season ... ...e move was ... ...r attack on the ... ...y camp vested ... ...persons and ... ...command spoke... ...camp was a ... ...a stronghold of ... ...has loyal to ... ...premier, Chat... ...nese-backed ... ...n Penh administ... ...spokesman ... ...were shifted ... ...p Phnk ... ...of Vietnamese ... ...mary camp ... ...with where ... ...were gathered ... ...assault on ... ...Vietnamese-le... ...mp a dry ...

Teen-Agers' Job Problems to Ease as Numbers Drop

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The forlorn and familiar scene of teen-agers milling aimlessly in front of the unemployment offices in big American cities may disappear in the 1980s, a growing number of sociologists and population experts say.

The staggering national problem of teen-agers seeking jobs that are not there — and the corollary problems of crime and social dislocation that flow from it — are rooted in the sheer numbers of these young people, and those numbers are now heading into a long-term decline.

The children of the nation's "baby boom" of the 1940s and 50s and early 1960s were the young adults standing in those unemployment lines. Now they are ...ite. They will be succeeded by a much smaller group of young people, those born in the last 18 years, and this will relieve pressure on the job market and help ease a wide range of serious social problems.

Minorities have suffered most in the scramble for entry-level jobs, but white teen-agers were hurt, too. Their unemployment rate has been about 14 percent — compared with 5 percent unemployment among all workers.

Economists like Michael Wachter and Richard Easterlin of the University of Pennsylvania are predicting that during the 1980s and certainly by the 1990s there will be a "dramatic decline" in the unemployment rate.

Mr. Easterlin is also predicting that there will be a "turnaround or amelioration in a wide variety of ... social, economic and political conditions."

He says that unemployment will go down, crime rates will dip, there will be a slowdown in the burgeoning of divorce and a decline in the suicide rates among young males.

The philosopher stone behind these happy changes is the decline in the fertility and birth rates in the United States in recent years.

Fewer Children

Starting in the late 1950s, American families began having fewer children on the average, and now those babies are approaching maturity.

The year 1980 will be the peak year for persons 18 to 24, with 29.5 million. But by 1995, as a result of declining fertility in the last decade or so, the 18 to 24 age group will shrink to 23.2 million. This is not just theory, because these children have already been born and it is known how many will be reaching late teens and young adulthood 10 to 15 years from now.

As the 1980s and 1990s progress, this will produce a severe shrinkage in the number of teen-agers and young adults coming into the labor force, entering schools and the like.

Competition for jobs, for college entry, just general crowding in this age category will be reduced, and many of the unfavorable social conditions associated with the baby bulge of the past generation will disappear or lessen, according to many economists.

Widespread Agreement

While some other experts are less optimistic, there is widespread agreement that the declining fertility rate makes possible some of the things Mr. Easterlin predicts.

"The potential for really dramatic developments is there. The demographics are good," said Mr. Wachter.

The roots of the story go back to the era following World War II, when the baby boom began in the United States. The fertility rate — the number of children a woman will have in her lifetime — jumped from 2.5, the figure of the 1930s and early 1940s, to 2.9 in the last half of the 1940s, and then continued mounting to 3.8 in 1957, when it began to tail off. By the early 1970s, it had dropped to 2.5, and today it has dropped to about 1.7.

This meant a huge crop of babies in late 1940s, 1950s, 1960s. In the mid-1950s, at the peak, more than 4 million babies were born each year, compared with 2.5 million in 1940. Today the figure is slightly more than 3 million.

With a lot more teen-agers, there was considerably more competition for the entry-level jobs — beginning jobs in the labor force for inexperienced, relatively unskilled and untrained workers — and hence, high unemployment, lower relative income. This in turn induced the insecurity and anxiety that sometimes led to divorce or suicide.

In terms of the job market, better prospects for young people also mean less distress for society. In the past, the economy has had more difficulty absorbing teen-agers who tend to be restricted to lower-skill jobs like manual labor and retail trades.

Scarcity of Workers

"A scarcity of younger workers will affect favorably their relatives wages, unemployment rates and upward mobility," wrote Mr. Easterlin.

Willard Wirtz, the former secretary of labor who is now chairman of the National Manpower Commission, contends that Mr. Easterlin's and Mr. Wachter's projections could end up to be "a mirage" because of other possible changes in the labor market.

For example, Mr. Wirtz, an upsurge of illegal immigrants and the increasing percentage of working women could inflate the teen and young-adult labor force and offset gains from the demographic change.

Former Aide Shifts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Midge Costanza, a former aide to President Carter, said today that she supports Sen. Kennedy over the president for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination.

Ms. Costanza was one of Mr. Carter's earliest supporters for the 1976 nomination and was the only female member of his original senior staff at the White House, handling liaison with minorities, women and other groups. She resigned in July last year.

'Co-Determination' Would Be Precedent

UAW Seeks Voice on Chrysler's Board

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The financially troubled Chrysler Corp. has become the testing ground for a bid by the United Auto Workers to break new ground in labor-management relations by winning representation on the company's board of directors.

The proposal will be on the bargaining table as company and union begin intensive talks this week to wrap up Big Three auto negotiations. At General Motors and Ford, new three-year contracts have been reached with no action on the directors issue.

Inclusion of workers in corporate decision-making, called "co-determination," exists in Western Europe. But it has failed thus far to take root in the United States, where unions tend to favor more of an adversary role in dealing with employers.

The UAW itself has had mixed feelings abaout venturing too far from this traditional role. It first put the board representation issue on the Chrysler bargaining table three years ago after the company offered such rights to workers at its British plants, eventually abandoning the proposal in the final crush of contract demands.

Now the issue assumes greater importance in light of Chrysler's need for economic concessions from the union. The company needs them to alleviate its cash-flow problems, both because of direct savings and because such an agreement might help convince Congress that the company has earned federal aid by virtue of self-sacrifice from top to bottom.

It is also important for the UAW, which prides itself on setting bargaining precedents, to come away from the Chrysler talks with something substantial to show as a trade-off for concessions on wages and benefits. Compared to the money gains — roughly 33 percent over three years — won at General Motors and Ford, the union's concessions to Chrysler are expected to be large.

The demand for corporate board representation, along with some union role at lower management levels, is expected to gain in priority if the union agrees, subject to federal guarantees, to loan some of its pension funds to Chrysler. This reportedly has been suggested by the Treasury Department and the UAW has indicated willingness to explore it in the negotiations.

In its initial proposal to Chrysler last July when the Big Three bargaining started, the UAW said it was not seeking a dominant role but rather to assure that "the interests of workers would be put up front, side by side with the economic well-being of the corporation, when decisions are made."

In addition to representation on the board of directors, it sought "establishment of committees at various levels of the corporation composed of worker representatives who will have equal authority with management in reaching decisions of all types." These would include "plant location [and] dislocation, product planning, capital spending, pricing policies, production planning, quality control, health and safety and overtime utilization."

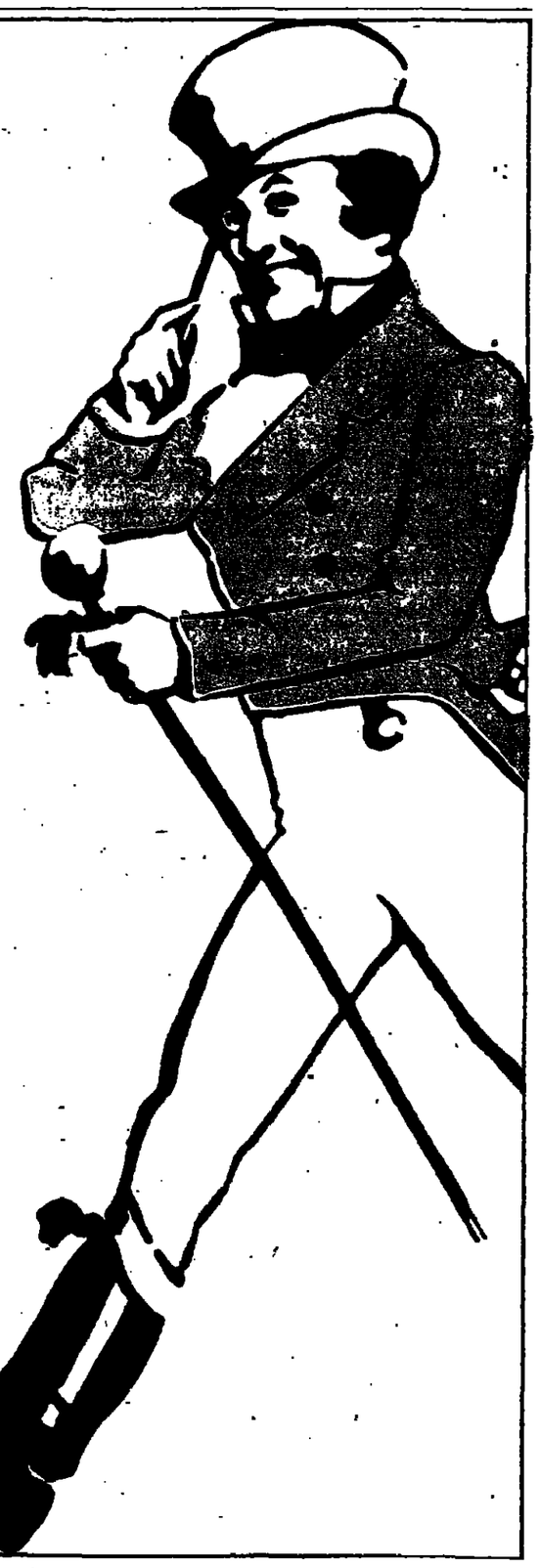
UAW President Douglas Fraser has since reiterated his interest in the proposal, and a union spokesman called it "very definitely a serious demand."

Normally, the UAW seeks a breakthrough on new issues at one company, then strives to win them industrywide in future bargaining. Often, the UAW, with 1.5 million members, also sets precedents for other labor organizations.

Yugolsav Envoy to U.S.

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, 55, has been appointed ambassador to the United States, the Official Gazette announced here today.

It's easy to recognise the world's No.1 Scotch whisky.



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Belgrade Judge Fines Djilas for Role in Publishing

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (WP) — Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas was fined 10,000 dinars (about $530) today after being convicted of violating the country's information law in connection with his involvement in the publication of an underground literary magazine.

The 68-year-old former vice president, once one of President Tito's closest friends, was given 15 days to pay the fine. If he fails to do so, he will be sent to prison for 30 days.

After the 20-minute hearing before a Belgrade magistrate's court, Mr. Djilas told foreign correspondents that he did not recognize the court's decision and preferred to return to prison rather than pay the fine. He was last released from jail in 1967, after serving three prison terms totaling nine years, and this was his first court appearance since.

There was a possibility, however, that Mr. Djilas's wife would pay the fine on his behalf.

Mr. Djilas said that he had told the magistrate that he intended to continue publishing his nonpolitical works in Yugoslavia — legally or illegally. Entitled the Clock, the underground magazine contained short stories and poems by Mr. Djilas and several other authors who are unable to get their works published here.

The Clock's editor, Dragolub Ignjatovic, was sentenced to 30 days in jail on the grounds that the magazine had not been registered with the government's information secretariat before publication, as required by Yugoslav law. The magazine also contained an essay on Dostoevski by Mihajlo Mihajlov, a former Yugoslav university lecturer who is living in the United States. The Yugoslav authorities recently issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Mihajlov on charges of spreading hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia while abroad. A fourth contributor, Momcilo Selic, was let off with a warning.

Today's court appearances were kept low-key. The case received no prior mention in the Yugoslav press.

Despite the unusual nature of the moves against the former vice president, there was no evidence that they herald a general crackdown on dissent. The most reasonable explanation appears to be that they form part of a continuing cat-and-mouse game between police and dissidents.

Writing Memoirs

Mr. Djilas now lives quietly in Belgrade writing his memoirs, shunned by his former political associates. His contacts with other dissidents have alarmed the Yugoslav authorities, and earlier this year he received an official warning from police to desist from what were described as his hostile activities.

Following the publication of the Clock last month, Mr. Djilas said that its intention was to show the stupidity of the press laws in Yugoslavia. All the contributions to the magazine, including his own short story, "The Leopard," were nonpolitical.

Milovan Djilas

UPI

First U.S. Failure Of Oral Vaccine For Polio Cited

ATLANTA, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The National Center for Disease Control has reported the first known failure of oral polio vaccine. In its latest Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, the CDC said that an 11-year-old boy who had received four doses of the vaccine as an infant died of polio.

The death occurred more than a year ago and touched off an extensive investigation to isolate the type of virus involved. The CDC said that the boy's death was due to bulbar poliomyelitis caused by a wild polio virus (not vaccine-related).

"This is the first known OPV [oral polio vaccine] failure in an otherwise normal patient who had received, in the United States, [at least] three vaccine doses," the CDC said.

Oral polio vaccine is at least 95 percent effective when the recommended three doses are taken, federal health officials said.

The CDC also reported that this year the United States experienced its first epidemic of polio since 1972. It said that through Sept. 21 there have been 23 cases of polio, 21 of them paralytic.

Nuclear Plant in U.S. Shut for Malfunction

PLATTEVILLE, Colo., Oct. 15 (UPI) — The Fort St. Vrain nuclear power plant, 40 miles from Denver, was shut yesterday because of a cooling malfunction and radioactivity was released into the atmosphere, officials reported.

The plant was shut automatically, officials said, due to an operating problem in the facility's helium circulator system. They said that a "minute" amount of radioactivity was released.

He Says as He Ends Visit

Castro Hopes for Better Ties With U.S.

By Don Shannon

and John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — Cuban President Fidel Castro ended his visit to the United States yesterday with little of the flamboyance that marked his 1960 visit to New York. He expressed the hope of improving Cuban-U.S. relations.

Mr. Castro, who was protected by battalions of security agents, did not tour Harlem where he took refuge in 1960 after a dispute over the deposit at a hotel where the Cubans first stayed. Nor did he ask to be taken to a World Series game although he indicated to guests that, as a former semiprofessional pitcher, there was nothing that he would have liked better. But he realized the security precautions that would have been required.

More significantly, perhaps underlining a principal purpose of his visit, he told two congressmen and a dinner of television and newspaper executives that he still wanted better ties with Washington.

Mr. Castro's statements were taken by some diplomats and observers as a deliberate signal to the Carter administration and to Mr. Carter's rivals at the beginning of the presidential campaign season. A guest at the dinner on Saturday said that the Cuban leader carefully avoided strong criticism of Mr. Carter, whom he earlier had described as dishonest, immoral and deceitful in the handling of the recent controversy over the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

"All he said was that Carter knew there had been no change in the status of the Soviet troops," said Roone Arledge, a television executive. "When we asked who he'd rather see as president, he didn't fall for that. He blamed [national security adviser Zbigniew] Brzezinski for misleading Carter — and sort of backed off blaming Carter."

In a conversation earlier Saturday with Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and Rep. Mickey Leland, D-Texas, Mr. Castro reportedly said that he hoped for the restoration of full diplomatic relations with Washington. The Carter administration in 1977 sent 10 U.S. diplomats to Havana and the Cuban president sent an equal number to Washington, functioning in the Swiss and Czechoslovak embassies respectively. But a dispute over Cuban troops in Africa blocked the expected restoration of normal ties.

At the dinner, Mr. Castro defended his Africa forces as harmless compared with the "imperialist" nature of U.S. troops based overseas. "He said, 'You're a rich country and you stand to gain from it. Cuba is a poor country and has nothing to gain,' " Mr. Arledge quoted him as saying. "But what came through in the whole evening was that he is longing for acceptance by the United States. He told us he felt ... American people in general have ... ill feeling toward his regime, ... they are not generally as uptight ... the Cuban refugees living in ... country.'"

With both his congressional ... media guests, however, Mr. Ca... reportedly recited with some ind... nation his chief complaints ... the United States. As in his spee... on Friday to the UN General A... sembly, he accused the Unit... States of aggression in maintai... military bases in Puerto Rico and ... Guantanamo Bay in Cuba.

He also repeated privately ... he had said publicly to the Gen... Assembly, that the maintenance ... the U.S. economic embargo ... his government was unjust.

When Mr. Castro left yester... from Kennedy International A... port, it ended the most serious ... curity problem that New York ... faced in almost two decades. ... early morning departure obvio... was designed to provide the grea... protection. Soon after the dinner ... Saturday night, two rented tru... carrying equipment and five ... with mission staff and Cuban ... ity agents left for the airport.

The Cubans were taking back ... heavy weapons that they ... brought to New York — armame... that included two .50-caliber ... chine guns, a rocket launcher and ... bazooka. Mr. Castro's entourage ... cluded more than 200 ... guards.

Los Angeles Times

Seychelles Chief Closes Schools

VICTORIA, Seychelles, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Seychelles President Albert Rene has closed all schools for a week after thousands of schoolchildren violently protested his plan for a national youth service.

He said in a broadcast last night that the government had documents showing that what he called enemies of the socialist revolution planned further demonstrations today using schoolchildren.

Thousands of young people marched through the streets here last week, demanded a meeting with the president, overturned cars and put up street barricades. The original plan for the youth service called for all 15-year-olds to be grouped in camps on a remote island, but Mr. Rene said last night that the service would be voluntary, and the state news agency has said it would take place mainly on Mahe, the main island of the Seychelles group.

Grenade Blast in Manila

MANILA, Oct. 15 (AP) — A grenade thrown by two government troopers at security guards in a university wounded six persons and destroyed three vehicles, police said today. They said that the two men were arrested and turned over to the military police.

3 European Nations Hold Defense Talks

HAMBURG, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — The British, French and West German defense ministers began a ... day conference here today.

Conference sources said the la... Soviet disarmament offer is expe... ed to figure in the talks betwe... Hans Apel of West Germany, Yv... Bourges of France and Francis P... of Britain. Soviet leader Leon... Brezhnev announced plans on Oc... 6 to withdraw up to 20,000 So... troops and 1,000 tanks from E... Germany.

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...oice Between Arabs, Jews

With U.S. Black Leaders Warn ...gainst Split Over Mideast

By Thomas A. Johnson

EW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT) — ...ning aside criticism of contacts ...ween American blacks and the ...stine Liberation Organization, ...national civil rights leaders said ...terday that Americans should ... be encouraged to choose be... ...en Arabs and Jews in taking po... ...ons on the Middle East.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson and May... Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., ...se not to aggravate the disagree... ...nt among American black lead... over the Middle East. They said ... Americans should talk with all ...s, including the PLO, in an ef... to find a way to reconcile the ...posing camps.

...r. Jackson, head of the Chica... based People United to Save ...manity, and the Rev. Joseph ...very Jr., president of the South... Christian Leadership Confer... were the targets of indirect ...icism by Vernon Jordan Jr., ...sident of the National Urban ...gue, who assailed recent ap... ...aches to the PLO by American ...ck leaders as "sideshows" that ...racted from "vital survival is... ...s" and endangered black-Jewish ...tions.

Delegation to Israel

Two prominent Jewish leaders ...lised Mr. Jordan yesterday for ... remarks and also welcomed a ...eklong visit to Israel by a delega... ...n of black civil rights and labor ...icials, which was to begin today. ...e delegation, led by William Pol..., head of the AFL-CIO civil ...hts division, included Bayard ...stin, executive director of the A. ...hilip Randolph Institute.

Mr. Jordan's criticisms were con... ...ned in a speech prepared for de... ...ery today at the National Confer... ...e of Catholic Charities in Kan... City, Mo., a copy of which was ...tained by The New York Times ...T. Oct. 13-14). While the pre... ...red speech did not name the lead... it criticized, league sources as... ...ted that Mr. Jackson and Mr. ...wery were the primary targets.

The speech at one point said: ...'ve seen more concern about ... PLO's goals than about black ...erica's aspirations for equality. ...d we've seen more concern about ...sser Arafat's future than about ... future of the millions of black ...s growing up in poverty."

...r. Jackson and Mr. Lowery are ...most prominent of the Ameri... black leaders to have met with ... Arafat, the PLO leader, and ...er representatives of the group ... recent weeks. Mr. Hatcher is ...airman of TransAfrica, the prin... ...al black American lobby on for... ...affairs, which has called for ... with the PLO and all other sides in the Middle East dispute, including the PLO.

Speaking by telephone from Chicago, Mr. Jackson said that he did not interpret the Jordan or Hooks criticisms as personal attacks. Rather, he said: "I assume it is their foreign policy positions — they're just exercising their rights as citizens."

His own position, Mr. Jackson said, was to favor "Israeli security, Palestinian justice, the protection of Lebanon's territorial integrity and the normalization of American ties to the Arabs."

Mr. Hatcher, talking by phone from Gary, warned of a danger to black unity from black leaders' attacking one another, and said: "I cannot believe that Vernon would do that. No one understands the need for orchestration within the movement better than he does. There is a wide spectrum of opinion within the black community and there is room for us to allow all kinds of flowers to bloom."

Mr. Lowery could not be reached for comment.

In New York, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said in a telegram to Mr. Jordan: "You have wisely recognized that the vision of America that our two communities share does not permit us to be distracted from the urgent issues that confront the American people — among them, full employment, national health insurance and decent housing."

Howard Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress, said in a statement: "Together, blacks and Jews will continue to forge that 'powerful alliance' of which Mr. Jordan spoke, an alliance for social progress that will help not only blacks and Jews but every American as well."

PLO Overtures Assailed

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 — The delegation of U.S. black civil rights and labor leaders visiting Israel today criticized recent overtures to the PLO by other American blacks and suggested they may have damaged ties between American Jews and blacks.

Mr. Rustin and six other moderate American black leaders arrived here yesterday less than three weeks after more militant black activists visited the Middle East and met with Mr. Arafat.

The visit to Israel at the invitation of the Histadrut, the giant labor federation, served to counter pro-PLO statements of Mr. Jackson and those of a delegation led by Mr. Lowery.

United Press International

Israeli soldiers knock down a structure erected by radical Jewish settlers of the Gush Emunim movement. Hundreds of nationalists erected illegal structures at 40 outposts on the West Bank to demand more land but Prime Minister Menachem Begin ordered the army to expel the squatters.

Army Says It Expels Them From 38

Israeli Rightists Set Up 40 Illegal Camps

David K. Shipler

OFRA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Oct. 15 (NYT) — More than a thousand rightist Jews fanned out before dawn today from 25 settlements on the occupied West Bank and set up illegal, makeshift outposts at 40 sites to demonstrate their demand for expanded Israeli settlement on Arab lands.

All day, the settlers evaded Israeli Army attempts to evict them. Chased from one hilltop, they simply hauled their tents, shacks and flags up another, sometimes splitting and multiplying their sites.

At nightfall, the organizers, a zealous religious group called Gush Emunim, claimed that all sites were intact. But the armed forces spokesman contended that only two remained. Twenty-one persons were arrested, he said.

The operation was not an attempt to establish permanent occupation, according to a Gush Emunim spokesman, but merely a demonstration to dramatize the settlers' fear that without swift government moves to increase acreage for Jews, the opportunity will be lost. The protest was called in response to yesterday's Cabinet decision to allocate 1,125 additional acres on the West Bank for the expansion of seven settlements, but to avoid seizing privately owned Arab land in the process. Only state-owned land is to be acquired, under the ruling.

Palestinian leaders on the West Bank also denounced the decision, not only because it authorized expanded settlements, but also as what they termed a camouflage to lull world opinion into thinking that private Arab residents would not be hurt by the action.

Maamoun Said, editor of the east Jerusalem newspaper al-Fajr, noted that because most Palestinians in the region did not have documents proving ownership of land their families had tilled for centuries, their property would remain vulnerable to confiscation. Other land experts noted that much of the territory on the West Bank was not covered by concrete deeds, but had been considered in the possession of those who had paid taxes on it, often for generations.

The Cabinet decision, a compromise between opposing factions in the government, left open the possibility of seizing private land for security reasons.

Still it did not satisfy the Gush Emunim activists. Elyakim Haetzni, a lawyer and spokesman for the group, explained that even with the additions authorized yesterday, only 4,750 acres out of 1.25 million in the hilly part of the West Bank will be in the settlers' possession.

Once a local governing body of Palestinians is elected next spring, he said, as prescribed by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, there will be no further chance of expanding because the local authority will not allow it. This is disputed by some Israelis, who believe the "autonomous" body will have so little power that it will not be able to prevent Israeli settlement in its own area of jurisdiction.

Historical Sites

Among the sites occupied today were two with historical interest, Mr. Haetzni said. One, Khirbet Ssoussia, about 10 miles south of Hebron, was a synagogue built at the time of the second temple, around 70 A.D. The second site, Ziff, also near Hebron, appears in the Bible. "The last time Jews chased Jews in this place was when Saul chased David," Mr. Haetzni said. "David was hiding in a cave and was chased by King Saul. It's very tragic and sad that this is happening again, but we prefer to be in the shoes of David."

Clearly, Mr. Haetzni delighted in outfoxing the army. As mothers and children gathered on each other's lawns in this small settlement and watched through binoculars and telescopes as army officers arrived in a helicopter and negotiated with squatters on a nearby hilltop, Mr. Haetzni observed:

"The army has a problem. Either put them in jail or let them go free. If they let them go free, they will move to another place. If they arrest 1,000 people, it is also very good for our cause. So the army has a problem."

Zambia, Angola, Zaire Agree Not To Aid Guerrillas

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The presidents of Zambia, Angola and Zaire today agreed not to harbor guerrillas opposed to their neighboring regimes to ease tensions between the three countries.

Zambia has been harboring Katangese rebels opposed to the Zairian regime, Unita guerrillas opposed to the Angolan regime, SWAPO guerrillas opposed to South Africa and Patriotic Front guerrillas opposed to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Angola has served as the launching pad for two invasions of Shaba province in Zaire by Katangese rebels in the past three years. In the second, more than 100 whites were massacred in Kolwezi in May, 1978.

Zaire has supported the anti-Marxist Angolan guerrilla group headed by Holden Roberto — the brother-in-law of President Mobutu Sese Seku of Zaire.

Ethiopia Charges Fraud by Somalia

NAIROBI, Oct. 15 (AP) — Ethiopia accused Somalia yesterday of issuing misleading reports on the number of refugees in Somalia in an attempt to obtain funds from international relief agencies.

The Ethiopian government radio, monitored here, said that recent Somali statements on refugees were "malicious distortions, designed to hoodwink world public opinion . . . with a view to extracting as much financial assistance as possible from international organizations."

The radio said that assistance was needed, instead, for victims of the war that Somalia and Ethiopia fought in Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert last year. Somali officials said last week that a million refugees have crossed into Somalia from the Ogaden and are still entering the country at the rate of 1,000 a day.

19 Others Arrested

Alleged Chief of GRAPO Is Seized by Spain Police

MADRID, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Police say coordinated raids in several cities during the weekend "cut the head off" GRAPO, the urban guerrilla organization held responsible for 28 assassinations this year.

A raid in Valencia Saturday led to the arrest of Jose Maria Sanchez Casas, named by police as the leader of the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups (GRAPO). Police said Mr. Sanchez Casas, 37, was seized while walking with his wife and two children.

He is believed to have assumed the leadership in April after Madrid police killed his predecessor, Juan Carlos Delgado de Codex. Mr. Sanchez Casas is accused of ordering more than 30 assassinations, including a bomb attack that killed eight persons in Madrid three months ago.

Also arrested in the raids, police said, were 19 GRAPO militants, including information chief Isabel Maria Aparicio and the guerrillas' bomb-maker, Juan Manuel Perez. Eleven of the 19 were women.

Since the start of the year, GRAPO has reportedly claimed responsibility for the deaths of a supreme court judge, a rightist politician and nine other civilians, an army general, five paramilitary Civil Guards and 11 policemen.

Officials in Valencia said a search of Mr. Sanchez Casas' apartment turned up 179 files on prominent Spaniards, including Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, the commander of the Valencia military region and a rallying figure for rightists in the army.

The Interior Ministry said raids on four GRAPO hideouts led to the seizure of more than 1,100 pounds of explosives, five submachine guns and several pistols.

Attack in Bilbao

BILBAO, Spain, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Three suspected Basque guerrillas with submachine guns sprayed a police car as it left the Bilbao soccer stadium at the end of a league match yesterday, narrowly missing its four occupants, police said.

UPI

Jose Maria Sanchez Casas

Brezhnev Hailed On Anniversary As Party Leader

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP) — Pravda, marking the 15th anniversary today of the announcement that Leonid Brezhnev had replaced Nikita Khrushchev as the Communist Party secretary, said that Mr. Brezhnev's administration has followed a true Leninist course and made the Soviet Union stronger.

Without naming Khrushchev, who was toppled from the party leadership on Oct. 14, 1964, a front-page editorial said that on that date the party cast aside the evils of "subjectivism" and "voluntarism." The terms refer to attempts to make grandiose accomplishments without a sufficient practical basis for progress.

The editorial said the country's current leadership style avoids "self-satisfaction, showing off and an uncritical relation to work." In the last 15 years, it said, experience had shown that the party's "tested Leninist course" guaranteed "a constant strengthening of the might of our socialist motherland and a strengthening of its international positions."

Khrushchev died in 1971. In June, 1977, Mr. Brezhnev became head of state, while continuing as the party leader.

Yesterday Soviet television reran the 1964 segment, first broadcast in 1977, of a year-by-year history of the Soviet Union. The segment concentrates heavily on Mr. Brezhnev's background and accomplishments.

Record Cocaine Haul Reported in Florida

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 15 (UPI) — Customs agents tailing a suspicious plane yesterday seized almost 400 pounds of cocaine — the largest amount confiscated in the United States — at Tampa International Airport. They arrested three persons.

The seizure topped off what drug agents called their most productive week, with a total of 743 pounds of cocaine seized in four raids.

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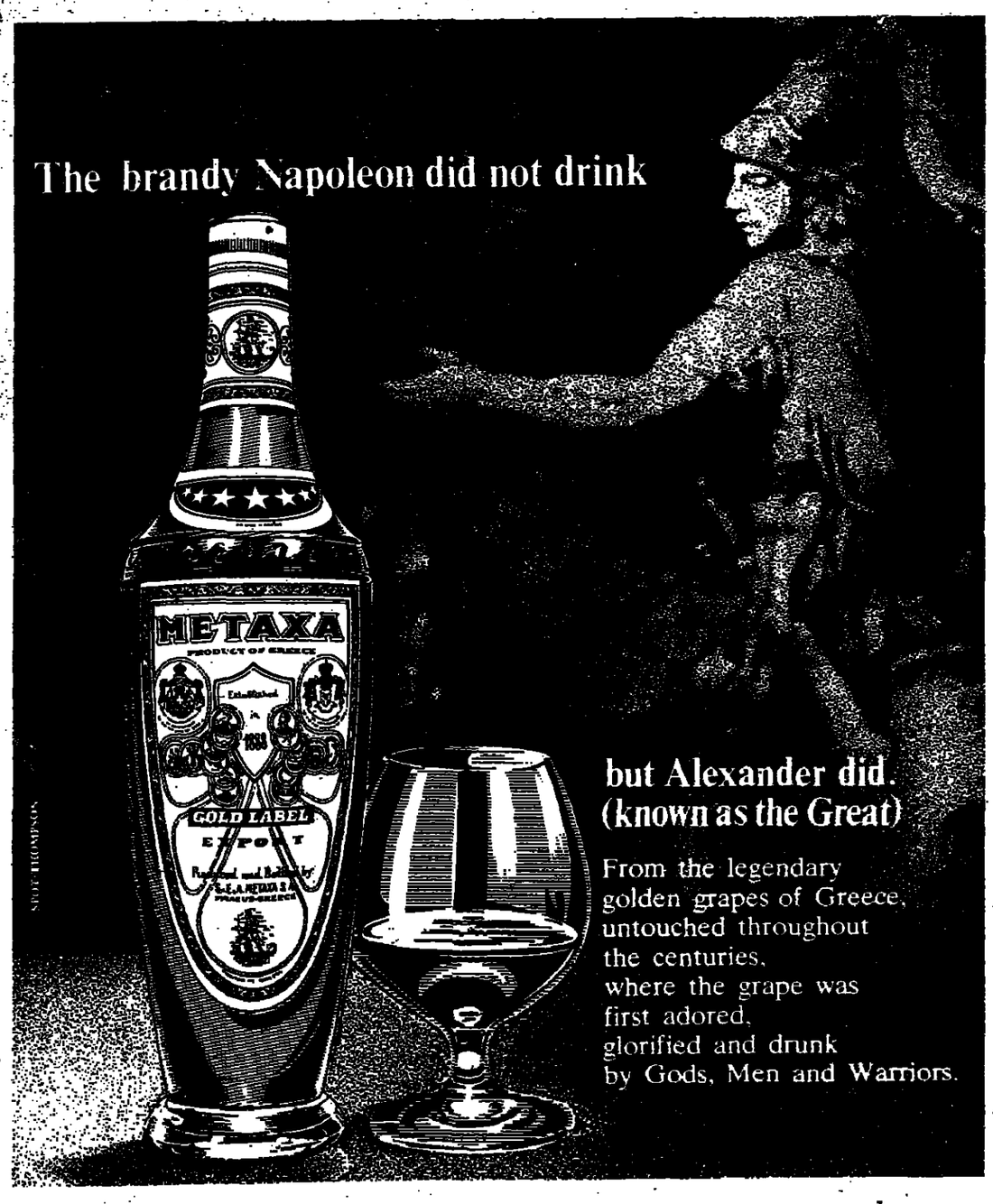

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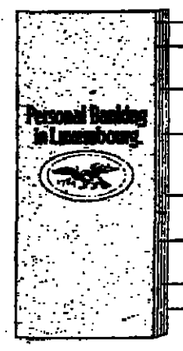

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, October 16, 1979

Toward a Stable Turkey

The most encouraging result of the just-completed Turkish by-election that will likely lead to the replacement of Premier Bulent Ecevit by Suleyman Demirel is that the army did not intervene. The Turkish army has been the guardian of national stability since democracy took root in the 1940s and there is no reason to think that it would have hesitated to act if it thought conditions warranted it. Military intervention goes against the grain of Western democratic traditions, but Turkey is the chief protector of Western interests on NATO's southeastern flank. It is better, of course, if Turkish stability grows out of the fertile soil of its democratic institutions and a resurgent economy. But the West needs a stable Turkey with a strong army.

* * *

The West — especially the United States — must keep Turkey's economy from crumbling and to keep its military machine from rusting into oblivion. A number of steps have been taken including a $1.57 billion loan package put together by the OECD, a $327 million credit from the International Monetary Fund, a $160 million World Bank development loan, and a $407 million commercial loan facility to finance imports. But they are small steps given the magnitude of the problem. Turkey is $14 billion in debt. It's going to take a lot of restructuring and a lot of additional money to get the Turkish economy, which was booming in the early 1970s, back on track again. The recession of 1972 to 1975 and the great oil-price increases that began in late 1973 have put the Turks up against the wall. Turkey now pays more to import oil than it is able to earn from exports.

The Ecevit government has asked the European Economic Community for an $8 billion loan. The request was exaggerated in terms of what could be realistically expected, but it did not exaggerate the Turkish need, which indeed is difficult to overstate. It is equally difficult to exaggerate the strategic importance of Turkey to the West. It is not only the land base for 30 percent of the electronic intelligence the United States gathers on the Soviet Union, but it straddles the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and only the Black Sea separates it from some of the Soviet Union's richest oil fields. The U.S. arms embargo against Turkey, imposed in 1975 because the Turks used U.S. arms in their invasion of Cyprus, and finally lifted last year, has already damaged Turkish pride and confidence in the United States. Turkey and the United States are currently negotiating a new military cooperation agreement to replace the one that expired Oct. 9 and it would be wise of the administration, and the Congress despite the pressure imposed by the Greek lobby, to be generous.

A change of government in Ankara should have little or no effect on Western policy. Ecevit's left-of-center Republican People's Party and Demirel's Justice Party have alternated in power for decades and both have steered the pro-Western course charted by Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey. The danger in Turkey is governmental paralysis rather than a sharp turn toward the East. Because of the proportional representation system used, no Turkish government is likely to win a majority in parliament. If Demirel succeeds Ecevit he will head a coalition with the National Salvation Party, which is a fundamentalist Moslem body and the nationalist Action Party, which advocates union with Turkish minorities in Iran and the Soviet Union. One conjures up Iran's Islamic revolution and ethnic turmoil in thinking of the trade-offs they might demand for their support. But to their credit, both Ecevit and Demirel have governed in the past with such partners and despite serious breakdowns in order and almost continuous terrorist incidents, they have avoided total anarchy. Whichever of them runs Turkey, he should do so with Western support.

Connally on the Mideast

John Connally's speech on the Mideast is a telling measure of how U.S. debate on this central issue is developing. No previous candidate for a major party's presidential nomination had staked out a position so opposed to the traditional line. Mr. Connally offers no deference to the "Jewish lobby," attacking the current Israeli government's policies head-on. He dares to couple the Arab-Israeli dispute to oil, declaring that the one must be solved for the sake of the other. He goes far beyond the customary warm and vague assurances that the United States has long offered Israel and its other friends in the region and states that "a strong military presence" must be established.

* * *

In brief, Mr. Connally's first major foreign-policy statement is an interesting one, not confined to conservative sloganeering. It essentially expands on the contribution that Jimmy Carter has made to U.S. debate and policy on the Middle East. Basically, Mr. Connally has taken the Carter policies — recognition and security for Israel, territory and a Palestinian solution for the Arabs — and tried to move them past the point where the administration seems to be stuck now. That point is, of course, the Palestinians' refusal even to nibble on the Camp David plan for Palestinian self-rule.

The question is whether Mr. Connally could do any better with his new plan. With the slickness a sitting president cannot possibly emulate, he would terminate Camp David and start a "new process" covering not only the Arab-Israeli dispute, but oil as well. His linkage is bold but not entirely persuasive. The trouble is not simply that he invites blackmail by making this linkage explicit, for a certain linkage exists whether it is made explicit or not. The trouble is that it is a fantasy to think that peace alone — without the most strenuous U.S. exertions in conservation and new production — will bring "a return to stable oil prices in real terms." An Arab promise of price stability in return for peace would be a fraud.

* * *

We suspect nonetheless that the Connally positions — upholding Israeli security in pretty much the old borders, opening the door to Palestinian moderates while excluding extremists, offering regional military guarantees for reasons of peace and oil alike — represent one possible future wave of U.S. opinion and policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Languages Unlearned

In a crowded third-floor classroom, the junior high school's sole surviving teacher of French is packing in the students, 39 at a time, and still has to turn dozens away. Throughout the United States, the stories are similar: Classes in Latin, Spanish and other languages are being cut from school programs — reversing a trend in the 1960s toward more language studies. It is not that students dislike language studies; the cuts are mostly in response to budget problems and to a general lowering of foreign language requirements of colleges.

Unfortunately, too many financially pressed school boards and administrators, charged with mandates to revive "the basics," have not made the connection between the study of Latin or other languages and improvement in English. As a result, the foreign language class becomes a "frill," lumped with woodworking, music, art and other worthy subjects that necessarily take a back seat to the three Rs. In some urban school districts, authorities argue further that their students need to learn standard English before they tackle any other vocabulary and grammar.

Perhaps. But still other inner-city educators claim that imaginative classes in Latin, for example, have been enormously helpful in improving the English-language skills of even some of their poorest students. Latin studies also have helped Spanish-speaking students learn English. And a recent report in The Wall Street Journal noted that in Philadelphia, Latin programs have been expanding for more than a decade to include elementary schoolchildren. One study there showed that fifth- and sixth-grade students who had studied Latin had performed at a full grade higher than their counterparts who had not.

* * *

There are other reasons for preserving and expanding foreign language studies, not least the value of this kind of knowledge in a world of increased travel and growing economic interdependence. The rigidity of budgets may continue to take its toll on language instruction, but the U.S. failure to expose its young to foreign tongues is a short-sighted and unfortunate educational policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1904

NEW YORK — Mme. Rejane, the French actress, arrived here today on the Lorraine, with 95 trunks and 20 members of her company. The actress talked enthusiastically of her project for a theatrical training school in Paris. On this subject she said: "I will require a large sum of money and want a place in the Champs Elysees for 50 years, but the government will not offer it for more than 25 years. The Conservatoire, while it teaches how to walk and talk, does not teach how to appear in public, and does not pay enough attention to small details. It requires as much skill to portray a servant as to portray a lady."

Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1929

LONDON — The dedication this afternoon of the new Astor Hall, a gift of Lord Astor, was enlivened by a discourse on "Manners" by George Bernard Shaw, and one on Mr. Shaw by Lady Astor. Lady Astor confessed that "walking through the streets with such a notorious man as Mr. Shaw is more than even the most notorious woman in the House of Commons will wish to do again. It is exactly like walking with an elephant." Mr. Shaw declared: "There are two classes of men in this country who have good manners — university men and sailors. The manners of the sailors are better, because they escape the educational part of the business."

Where is Sen. Kennedy's Vision?

By William Greider

WASHINGTON — Every U.S. election, I suppose, is a contest between the past and the future, in which we are forced to choose our sentimental preference. Usually, the choice is between generations, young bulls challenging old bulls for control of the herd, but 1980 promises to be different, a deeper and more complicated choice.

The question begins with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. Is he a candidate who speaks for the future or the past? The former president, Gerald Ford, of all people, belittled Kennedy as the candidate of liberal nostalgia, which seems very close to the bare truth. Nostalgia is a marketable quality in politicians, and Jimmy Carter, who used his tiny hometown as a stage for his character, knows how potent are the remembered images of the U.S. past. Carter cannot complain if Kennedy invokes the restoration of dynasty. It's not the log cabin or Plains, Ga., but if this is what Americans want, they will vote for it.

The Kennedy candidacy bothers me in a slightly different way. It seems too easy. It seems, in fact, like a cheap imitation of the recent past, without any of the real fire that burned in the original, without the hard test of bitter argument and a genuine cause. I am thinking of 1968, the last time a Democratic incumbent was challenged for the nomination. Against all the conventional predictions, the challengers behind Sen. Eugene McCarthy succeeded in ousting a president, though, of course, they did not get what they really wanted, an end to the war in Indochina.

Silly

The "draft-Kennedy" movement — let us assume that it is genuinely spontaneous — seems to me an upside-down mirror of the McCarthy movement that arose 12 years ago. Lyndon Johnson, for all of his flaws and virtues, was master of the Washington political establishment, perhaps the most competent president of our era in those narrow terms. He held Washington in thrall while he lost the country. The idea that a wistful senator from Minnesota could make a difference, especially with a vanguard of "kids," seemed wildly romantic to the believers and plain silly to everyone else.

The Kennedy "draft" movement is almost a perfect opposite. These are not raggedy outsiders who are mobilizing as the advance guard for Kennedy's candidacy. If anything, they are outriders for the regular Democratic establishment, which has been at war with this incumbent president from the start. Mr. Carter keeps telling us that he is not of Washington, even though he is president, and I think he is essentially correct.

The Kennedy campaign will rally the old crowd whom Carter eclipsed in 1976 as a candidate but has never mastered as president. The ground troops are not the "kids" who hitchhiked to New Hampshire in 1968; they are labor regulars and video-age political activists, people whose lives are already dedicated to politics and winning elections. In olden days, when most political activists were drawn from the big-city ethnic machines, they were known as hacks.

Kennedy seems risk-free to these people. Any nitwit can read the Gallup Poll and smell a winner. This, too, is quite different from 1968. McCarthy used to infuriate many of his own people by continually evoking a sense of doom, sardonic hints that he knew in his poet's soul that the McCarthy movement was heading toward an unhappy ending. He was correct, of course, and many have never forgiven him for that.

Dread

I can smell dread in the Kennedy candidacy, too, but not the kind that anyone wants to talk about in print. It is too awful, too scary. Anyway, the dominant tone of this parade is cheerfully simple-minded. Kennedy will win, the marchers assume, and once Kennedy is president, everything will be all right. The United States will feel good again, the way it felt in 1961, and good works will resume.

Personally, I do not wish to return to 1960; I would rather get on with the 1980s. I am among that hearty minority that never fell in love with the mythology of John Kennedy. In most respects, I see Teddy Kennedy as a stronger "public man" than either of his brothers. But it is not those strengths that are propelling him, not his ideas, not his proposals or themes.

Judging by what he has said so far at least, Kennedy is reciting old poetry. His remarks on the economy sound much like the speech I heard his older brother give in 1960 — meat-and-potatoes slogans of the New Deal coalition. It's not bad poetry; it can win elections. But surely it's less convincing now than it was 20 years ago. Indeed, it's a nostalgia that could not even be financed today.

The New Yorker magazine, which used to be so tough-minded about politicians named Johnson and Nixon, recently published an adoring portrait of Sen. Kennedy, a lyrical piece that evoked the misty harbor at Hyannisport and the warmth Kennedy has for his children and all of the old Kennedy images that were so charming when we first encountered them in 1960. The piece was so misty that I may have missed the point, but I presume we were supposed to feel touched by the drama unfolding.

The poetry, unfortunately, was interrupted by Sen. Kennedy's own astonishing words on the subject of leadership. I commend them to all honest inquirers, for, in the space of a New Yorker column, the senator employed nearly every cliche I have heard from politicians' mouths over the past 20 years. Here's a little bit of it:

"... The nature of the challenge today is more complicated than it was in the 1960s, especially in the face of single-interest constituencies and power groups. There are serious questions among the young and others about how relevant and responsive our institutions are to our lives — that includes the federal government, conglomerates, the media, the church, the family. There's a healthy skepticism. Constructive questioning is positive and can help us find our way, but there's a real danger of cynicism, and cynicism is obviously destructive. The political system has *got* to work. It's all we have."

When I read that passage, my heart pined for Lincoln. My mind asked: What is the great cause that propels the Kennedy movement, the moral imperative that rallies these citizens to oust an incumbent president? We know what united citizens in the 1968 struggle, but Kennedy and his people have not answered that question persuasively. It cannot be the price of gasoline or the loss of Nicaragua or inaction on national health insurance. Surely they are after something more enduring. But what?

"Leadership," I am told. I mistrust that word. When I ask them to explain, they usually evade or bring up fraudulent memories of a golden past that never was. "Leadership," I am told, is when the country was united and felt good about itself.

When was that? Not during the Civil War, surely, when democracy's most eloquent leader was in power, reviled and loved, crafty and good, shrewd and also wise. Not during the Depression, when Franklin Roosevelt was in office, whom some Americans worshipped and others hated. Our noblest leaders presided in the most fractious times, not periods of contentment, yet we remember them differently, as great unifying voices in our history.

Let me suggest why. A great leader in a great democracy is able to see the future and make it convincing. Not necessarily peaceable and painless, but convincing. He speaks in a way that pulls us toward the emerging realities, makes people willing, even eager, to confront the hard newness of life. A sense of national destiny — that is what runs through the great speeches of Lincoln and Roosevelt. People hated both men, but people also followed their words.

Does Edward Kennedy have a convincing vision of the future? Does Jimmy Carter, for that matter? Or Jerry Brown or any of the interesting array of Republicans? I do not expect to find a Lincoln among them or even a Roosevelt, but I think that is the question they ought to answer.

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Cambodia: Wring Our Hands?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the 1930s and 1940s many of the world's leaders stood by, mute, as a human disaster took place. History has not forgotten. New books continue to record the terrible facts of their indifference.

Today — right now — another enormous human tragedy is unfolding. The remnants of the Cambodian people are dying of starvation and disease. Within six months, we are told, 2 million more Cambodians will be dead: about half of those who survived the years of war and brutal revolution.

Only a great world effort can save those people, an effort undertaken immediately and pushed in disregard of little niceties. The next few days and weeks will tell. History will judge whether we acted with the necessary determination — putting humanity before all other considerations — or whether, like those who could have helped 40 years ago, we stood by, wringing our hands.

The problem is political. The Vietnamese, who control most of Cambodia through their occupation forces, have raised political obstacles to relief efforts. They have insisted that no aid go to areas still controlled by the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) forces.

For three months negotiations have been going on with the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia to get Unicef and the Red Cross into the country. The issue has been the entry of just six relief workers, with a right to operate anywhere and to supervise the distribution of relief. Those agency requirements are designed to make sure that food and medicine are given without regard to politics.

One outstanding voluntary agency, Oxfam, does have three staff members in Phnom Penh. It is sending food and medicine, seed and fish nets. All concerned groups and individuals can funnel help to Cambodia thru Oxfam, whose U.S. headquarters is in Boston. But Oxfam people are the first to say that help is needed on a much larger scale.

Until now, the United States and other Western governments have kept a relatively low profile in the Cambodian crisis, apparently hoping that Vietnam could be persuaded by quiet diplomacy to be reasonable. When President Carter was asked about the situation at his press conference last week, he spoke of the starving millions but then slipped into what sounded like a Dickensian lawyer's brief.

"We are trying to work out . . ." Carter said, "a mechanism by which the United Nations, primarily the Red Cross and Unicef, could get food in to those people who are in Cambodia. There's also a legal problem in refugee funds because it has not yet been determined legally if a person who hasn't left a country is still identifiable as a refugee."

With quiet diplomacy getting nowhere, Unicef and the Red Cross decided to act. This weekend they flew a planeload of supplies from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. They still do not have a formal aid agreement with the Heng Samrin government. But they apparently hope that it and its Vietnamese backers will respond as aid actually arrives. In any event, they have rightly decided that it is better to get help to some people without waiting for an end to negotiations.

If the aid does not now move in at an accelerating pace, or if there is reason to think it is not going to those who need it, only one course will be open. That is for the world to speak out — to shame the Vietnamese government into removing its barriers to the saving of life in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese still have some sensitivity to world feelings, as they showed on the boat people. The world should also put the issue squarely to the Russians, who have flown hundreds of flights into Phnom Penh in recent months with military equipment for their Vietnamese allies, but none, so far as is known, with food.

But leaders will have to lead. Where is the voice of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on this most pressing of world issues? The governments of France, Japan, India — the leaders of many countries — have an obligation to speak if they want to be reckoned as civilized. But most of all the obligation is on the United States.

Congress is not a problem in this instance. Reps. John Anderson, R-Ill., and Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., have had a good response to bipartisan calls for a major relief program. But only the president can speak for this country in trying to break down the obstacles to common humanity.

Last week a Cambodian journalist who had miraculously survived four years amidst massacre and starvation, Dith Pran, made it out to Thailand. "My people have no food, no medicine," he said, "and we are being killed. What do human rights mean? What does the United Nations mean? Why don't they do something?"

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—Letters—

A Kurdish Nation

What the Kurds used to say to the Irish poet Alan Ward (see his Occitan poem "La Corda Roja") was this: "The day they hang me, let the rope be red."

Those do sound like different Kurds from the ones who, according to William Safire (IHT, Sept. 21), scarcely aspire to self-determination: "Nationhood is too wild a dream; all they want is the right to live — as *Kurds* — under whatever flag happens to be flying overhead."

The Kurds I know say something like this (by Ismet Cheriff Vanly, in "Les Kurdes et le Kurdistan"): "The right of the Kurdish people to self-determination is incontestable and includes the right to set up an independent, unified Kurdistan."

Making that right prevail will require the United States to do more than reproach Khomeini or the Ba'athist regime in Iraq with inconsistency. But fulfilling the promise made to the Kurds — and broken — by Woodrow Wilson (1920) and then again, as if in parody, by Nixon and Kissinger (1972-75) would redeem much baseness.

Paris. DAVID DORRANCE.

Reaction

Just think what the reaction would be if 2 million Italians were about to starve to death, or 2 million Jews, or, for that matter, 2 million Russians. But these victims are Cambodians.

The other day I had a letter from a Cambodian refugee who is now in Cornelius, Ore. "Cambodian people are strangers to you," he wrote, "different race and adoring a different religion. Consider them as human beings who suffer more than they deserve."

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How Ohira Was Upset At Polls

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — It will be a long time before the ruling Liberal-Democrats recover from the shock of this month's general election [illegible] was, by all predictions, to have given them the "stable majority" they sought to see them into the 1980s.

How could it have happened that Premier Ohira's party which had confidently expected to win at least 271 or more seats in the 511-member House of Representatives wound up with only 248? After all, it was to redress the party's disastrous 1976 election performance when its strength was cut from 271 to 260, that Mr. Ohira had called the election to the polls.

The conditions had seemed right — the economy stable, the opposition in disarray. For Mr. Ohira himself, the timing could not have appeared better for a major victory that would have solidified his influence in the LDP and assured him a long-term sojourn in the seat of power.

What went wrong? LDP leaders are still asking themselves the question. Bad weather and the resulting low turnout undoubtedly worked to the advantage of the Communists whose organized bloc vote won them 39 seats, or 7 more than last time.

Neither was the LDP [illegible] helped by Mr. Ohira's call — just before the Diet was dissolved — for tax increases to help ease the national debt. The premier was forced to retract the statement during the campaign under pressure from his colleagues, but the damage had been done. Then there were the untimely disclosures in the closing stages of the campaign of irregular overtime and travel payments by government agencies that had been held up as models of decorum in a nation still haunted by past revelations of scandals in high places.

In a number of districts, the LDP lost by splitting its votes among too many candidates, as supported by the fact that it increased its share of the total vote by almost 3 percent (from 41.8 percent in 1976 to 44.6 percent) without winning any more seats.

Two basic factors that influence the Japanese voter's choice are *giri* (obligation) and *ninjo* (human nature). In the complex web of obligations that tie people to one another in Japan's group-oriented society, obligations must be repaid. A political candidate's success depends on how great *giri*, real or implied, he is able to spread in his constituency and how much voters are able to identify a candidate as one of their own "group." To support a member of one's own group is *ninjo*. All three top LDP figures nationally disgraced in the Lockheed payoff scandal, including former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, were returned to office by loyal constituents.

But if issues are secondary in determining the course of the vote this month's election outcome would seem to suggest that Japanese voters are more thoughtful in their choices than they are generally given credit for.

It would be wrong to assume that the LDP's poor election performance is indicative of a swing away from conservatism. Rather, the swing in Japan today is toward the right, as recent articles by political and social analysts point out.

It is probably more correct to say that the electorate, confident that the conservative control of government is secure, felt it could afford to cast an extra vote or two for the opposition as a way of warning the LDP to stay in line.

Only a month ago, the odds on Mr. Ohira's favor had seemed good. Now, his policital future is in doubt. The only aspect of the election that worked in his favor was the increase in the number of Diet faction members in the Lower House from 34 to 46. This, plus the 48 members of the Tanaka faction with whom Mr. Ohira is closely allied, and cooperation from unaffiliated LDP members, should give the premier enough leverage to counter pressure from rival LDP factions for his resignation, at least for the time being.

Indeed, if there was a qualified successor in sight the pressure on Mr. Ohira would be much greater. But with confidence so high in the LDP's fortunes under Mr. Ohira, no one has been groomed.

With the addition of conservative independents, the LDP has enough of a majority to remain in command of voting on the floor of the House, but not enough to win back a monopoly of the 16 standing committees which, Mr. Ohira's personal ambitions aside, was the sole purpose for calling the general election that everyone thought would give the premier his "stable majority."

Looking further ahead, the election outcome augurs poorly for the LDP in the Upper House election next June, as well as for Mr. Ohira himself in elections for the LDP presidency in December next year. But first he must survive that long.

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Obituaries

Archibald B. Roosevelt, 85, Soldier, Wall Street Figure

By Ken [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, 85, the last surviving son of President Theodore Roosevelt and in his own right a decorated soldier, a Wall Street figure and a leading conservationist, died Saturday at his home in Hobe Sound, Fla., of complications after a stroke.

In World War I he served as a captain in the 26th Infantry of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Then the youngest commander in the Army, he was wounded in combat and awarded the Croix de Guerre.

When World War II broke out, Roosevelt, despite his age and commands from the previous war, persuaded the Army to let him go into combat again. As a lieutenant colonel he was the Army's oldest battalion commander. He was with the 26th Infantry during its record-breaking 76 consecutive days of combat in the jungles of New Guinea. He was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart and the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Outdoorsman

Returning from the war he joined Roosevelt & Sons, one of the oldest firms on Wall Street. When that firm broke up he took its tax-exempt bond business and formed a new firm, Roosevelt & Weigold.

Like his father, Mr. Roosevelt was an avid hunter and outdoorsman. In 1922 he became a member of the Boone and Crockett Club that his father had founded in 1887 with the aim of stimulating conservation in hunting. He became president of the club and in 1963 was made honorary president for life.

In 1917 he married Grace Lockwood, who died in 1971. In a book she wrote in 1935 entitled "We Have It to the Children," Mrs. Roosevelt described how her husband had turned a simple trip to Europe into an outdoor adventure, using an open-top 1928 Franklin car. The family then included two young children.

After the war Mr. Roosevelt, a Republican, became involved at times in politics and was especially concerned about fighting Communism.

Studied Subversion

He supported Thomas Dewey in the 1948 race against President Harry S Truman. Mr. Roosevelt said that, after emerging victorious from World War II, "we have lost the benefits of victory through inept handling and are now face to face with the brutal and powerful menace of Soviet Russia."

Concern about Communist influence in this country led Mr. Roosevelt to head a national organization called the Alliance Inc. that was devoted to studying subversive activities in schools, colleges, churches and government and to supplying documented information and witnesses to congressional investigating committees.

Born on April 9, 1894, when his father was a U.S. Civil Service commissioner, Mr. Roosevelt went on to become affectionately known as one of the "White House Gang" after President Roosevelt took office in 1901. He graduated from Phillips Andover Academy and, following in the footsteps of his father, graduated from Harvard University in 1917.

—DAVID BIRD

AP

Archibald Roosevelt

Rights Group Documents Oppression of Children

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Amnesty International yesterday documented the cases of 35 children from 21 countries as examples of what it said were untold numbers of children who have been tortured and imprisoned because of political repression.

Amnesty International, the London-based international human rights organization, said that the study, issued to mark the International Year of the Child, was one of the "most gruesome reports we have published."

The list of atrocities compiled by Amnesty researchers during the last 10 years ranged from the killings last April of 50 to 100 schoolchildren in the Central African Republic to an account by a Chilean mother who said that she had watched security police beat her 3-year-old daughter.

Titled "Children," the report claimed that Ethiopia's Marxist military government had killed about 5,000 persons between the ages of 12 and 25 during a campaign known as the "Red Terror" that ended in in the middle of last year.

No Estimate

Amnesty said that it could not give an estimate of the number of children around the world being detained by authorities or who had disappeared. "Each case cited must therefore stand symbolically for children everywhere whose early life is scarred by such acts of intolerance and cruelty," the report said.

The nations from which the individual cases were taken inttluded Haiti, Indonesia, East Germany, the Soviet Union, Singapore, South Africa, Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. "These are just a handful of cases we know about, and the worse things may, by definition, never be known," Amnesty spokesman Richard Reoch said. "For example, far more people were killed in Equatorial Guinea than the Central African Empire. But we don't have information.

"Similarly, in countries such as North Korea we just don't know what goes on. Ironically, for example, South Africa is a more open country and its abuses are therefore more widely known."

Among the cases cited in the Amnesty report were:

• Clara Anahi Mariana of Argentina, who, the report said, was 3 months old when her parents were killed in a security raid in 1976. It said that the authorities refused any information about the child's whereabouts. Amnesty added that it had not been possible to confirm allegations that Argentine authorities had abducted children, given them new identities and sent them off for adoption.

• Nine children of a Soviet Baptist family whose mother, Galina Yurevna Rytikova, was threatened with psychiatric treatment. Amnesty International said that the children had written to President Leonid Brezhnev in June, 1978, saying: "We are all Christians too and want to be like our father and mother. Make it possible for our mother to live in peace with us. She does not need examination in a psychiatric hospital."

• Linda Zahari of Singapore, born three months after her father was detained in 1963 as a suspected Communist sympathizer. Until his release when she was 15, Linda never touched her father and spoke to him only by telephone when she visited him in jail.

• Simon Antonio Riquelo of Argentina, who has been missing since he was arrested along with his mother in Buenos Aires. He was 20 days old at the time, the report said. The boy was not returned to his mother when she was deported later to Uruguay, the report added.

Ulster Appeared to Be Unwanted Issue At U.K. Party Congresses

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BLACKPOOL, England (NYT) — For three weeks, the British political parties congregated by the seaside — the Liberals at Margate on the North Sea, Labor at Brighton on the English Channel, the Conservatives at Blackpool on the Irish Sea.

They debated questions of internal organization, of domestic economics and of foreign policy. They have passed scores of resolutions. Yet, one issue that seems pressing to many foreigners, the troubles in Northern Ireland, has been given only a grudging place on the parties' agendas, and those who have challenged government policy have been treated as eccentrics if not as outright pariahs.

"Ulster is forbidden topic," said a former Labor minister, "unless you support the consensus."

The consensus, which cuts across party lines and which appears to embrace both party activists and uncommitted voters, holds that Britain must keep troops in Northern Ireland indefinitely because the Protestant majority and much of the Roman Catholic minority want them there, and that union between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic is out of the question for the foreseeable future because the northern Protestants fear it and oppose it.

Unchallenged Propositions

These propositions have survived unchallenged the assassination of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the ambush of a British paratroop unit at Warrenpoint on the Ulster-Ireland border, the words of Pope John Paul II at Drogheda, where he challenged the British and Irish governments to prove to terrorists that violence was not the only means of effecting change, and the party conference season.

At the Conservative conference, the party leadership found no time in the schedule for a debate on Ireland. The rank and file, given the opportunity to chose a topic on its own, did not even consider Ireland. And there was considerable debate within the circle of advisers surrounding Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as to whether she should even mention the subject in her closing speech.

She devoted only two minutes of her 50-minute speech to the situation in Ireland. "We who believe in the one true freedom — freedom under the law — far outnumber and outweigh in the strength of our resolve those who set out to murder and to maim," she said. "No end could justify such means. The British government is doing everything possible to strengthen the security forces in the fight against the men of violence.

"Our goal is the same peace for which the pope appealed so movingly during his visit to Ireland. To all the people of the province of Ulster, I repeat this pledge: We do not forget you, we will not abandon you. We must and we will find a way of restoring to you more control over your affairs. We must and we will find a way to peace for your deeply troubled part of our United Kingdom."

The key phrase, of course, was "restoring to you more control over your own affairs." Humphrey Atkins, the secretary for Northern Ireland, made it clear in private conversations during the conference that he intends to launch a new political initiative soon, and that was what the prime minister referred to.

But the initiative, according to informed officials, will deal only with local government of limited powers. There is no thought of renewed power-sharing self-government on a province-wide basis. Any suggestion that Britain should be working to prepare Protestant opinion for ultimate union with the republic, or should state a time for withdrawal of British troops, was greeted in Blackpool with contempt.

Regardless of Casualties

"It isn't going to happen," said John Moore, a Conservative member of Parliament, in response to a visitor's question about withdrawal. "Fifty years from now, Ulster will still be part of the United Kingdom, and you won't see a collapse in British support for keeping the British troops there, regardless of the casualties."

Earlier in Brighton, it was possible to find Labor MPs who disagreed. Ann Taylor said that she thought that as many as 75 Labor MPs favored setting a firm withdrawal date, but she conceded that "none of us has any power."

They did manage to force an emergency debate on the Irish question. Frank Handen called "for an end to British involvement and the withdrawal of British troops" and Christine Hasloeq ridiculed the notion that "the crazy Catholics and Protestants would murder each other if it was not for the beneficial military presence keeping the peace."

The party leadership won decisively on a show of hands after the most revered of the old-line left-wingers, Michael Foot, the deputy leader, argued that approval by the conference of a "troops-out" motion could lead to civil war. He said that "hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives could be at stake in the way we handle this problem."

In the three weeks of conferences, only Cyril Smith, a Liberal MP, lent the prestige of a well-known political name to public criticism of the status quo in Ulster.

The Liberal debate was a lively one, but in the end the establishment carried the day even in that most unpredictable of parties. Steven Ross, the party's spokesman on Northern Ireland, had threatened to resign if the conference passed a motion criticizing government policy in Ulster, and his threat proved to be decisive.

Children Watch IRA Killing

BELFAST, Oct. 15 (UPI) — A group of children in a schoolyard saw gunmen of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army kill a part-time soldier in the border village of Roslea today as their teachers were held hostage on the floor of the school assembly hall.

The 36-year-old man was delivering vegetables to the kitchen at the school when the two gunmen struck, shooting him to death as he sat in the cab of his truck.

Scientists Reject Shroud of Turin Hoax Theories

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Oct. 15 (UPI) — Scientists who tested the Shroud of Turin last year say they have eliminated hypotheses that the 14-foot cloth is a hoax. "We've proven that all the ways we can think of [to perpetrate a hoax] aren't credible," said chemist Raymond Rogers of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

He spoke at a news conference Friday conducted by five of the 40 scientists who examined the shroud in Turin, Italy, for six days last October. The scientists are preparing results of their studies for publication in scientific journals, probably early next year.

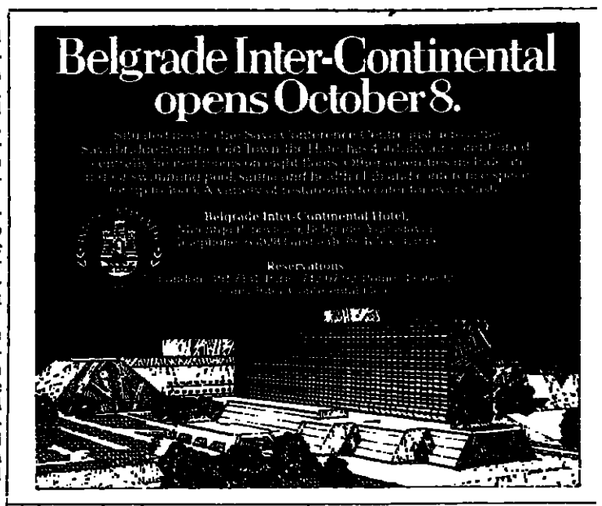
They said that it would probably never be possible to establish positively that the cloth was used to cover the body of Jesus after his crucifixion. "What the scientific methods do is put you in a position to disprove hypotheses, not to prove anything," one of them said.

Markings on the long-revered shroud depict a man who has been scourged and crucified. "My gut feelings is, yes, it is the burial cloth of Christ," said Robert Dinegar, a Los Alamos chemist. Episcopal priest and member of the shroud study team.

Exiled King's Wife Denied Use of Title

CANBERRA, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — The Australian-born wife of Albania's exiled King Leka has been refused an Australian passport bearing her title, a foreign affairs spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the former Susan Cullen-Ward applied for a renewed passport bearing the title Queen Susani of the Albanians but was given one in the name of Susan Leka.



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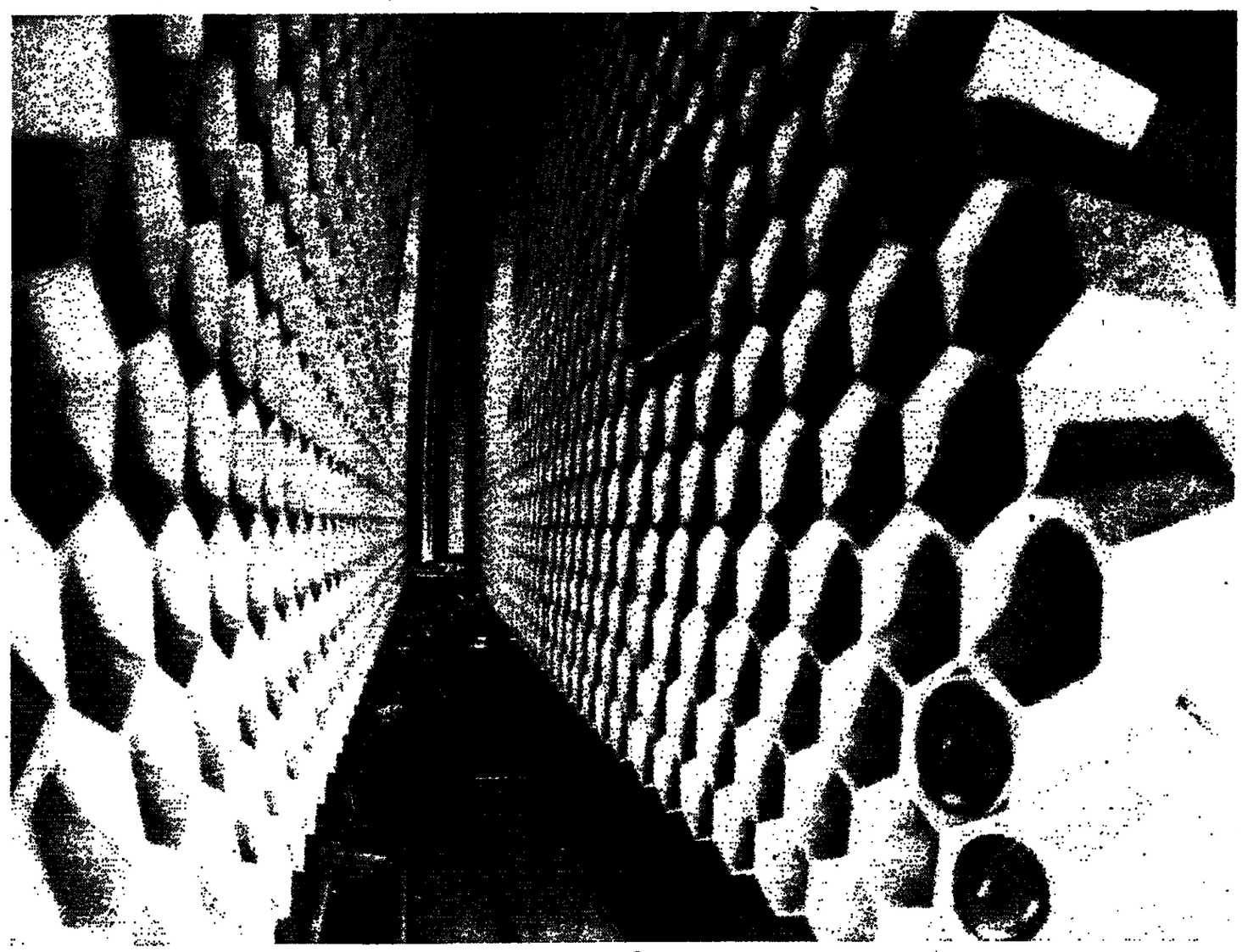

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Theater in Vienna

Joan Fontaine Is Conquering in 'Lion'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VIENNA, Oct. 15 (IHT) — Joan Fontaine, Oscar-winning star of "Rebecca" and Hitchcock's "Suspicion," has been absent from the screen for some years now. Abandoning Hollywood to play "Tea and Sympathy" on Broadway, she has spent recent seasons on the U.S. dinner-theater circuit, acting in popular farces and murder mysteries, while preparing a full-scale return as a dramatic comedienne.

She has made that return at Vienna's English Theater, taking the perilous lead as Eleanor of Aquitaine in "The Lion in Winter." It was a happy landing and the production is booked to capacity for its local run — through Dec. 22. A tour of Germany will follow and there have been proposals for a London engagement.

Miss Fontaine's re-emergence is quite startling. She bursts on the scene with a ripe, fiery radiance. Her remembered screen image is one of a demure, soft-spoken damsel. She has matured into an actress of sweeping command and conquering personality.

She is 61, the same age as the personage she portrays, but her appearance belies her years. Her voice, once the organ of muttered sweet nothings, now has resonance and volume. She has majestic stride and presence, robust humor and a sense of the dramatic, which overcome the play's obvious shortcomings.

When as a distressed 12th-century queen she rushes on with a platter of rattling knives to incite her sons to mutiny against their ruthless father, one wishes she had more worthy work. What a Lady Macbeth lies hidden here!

The play she has selected — known widely from the Katherine Hepburn-Peter O'Toole film version — imagines the reunion of Henry II of England, his estranged wife and their three sons together with the French king on Christmas Day, 1183, at Windsor.

Its author, James Goldman, has seen fit to rewrite history in Monty Python manner, anachronisms in speech, thought, habit and custom served up for laughter, while the abundance of wisecracks sometimes imparts the impression that one is seeing "Room Service" or "Is Zat So?" in medieval costumes.

The supporting company is first rate. Simon Merrick's gruff, bullying Henry, is full of grand bellow and swagger, a Falstaff elevated to the throne. Dai Bradley, who played the psychotic horse-trainer in the original "Equus" in London and New York, scores as the fidgety, weakling young prince, who clutches ever to the doublet of his treacherous father.

Kevin O'Shea as the middle son, Eric Carte as the eldest, Simon Shepherd as the King of France and Pauline Moran as the trouble-making Gallic princess individualize their roles strongly so that both the comic and blood-thirsty conflicts rise above slangy squabbles.

Cyril Frankel's direction is commendable both for its pace and its invention. A sample of his innovation: When for a moment the rude, noisy traffic slows for a spell and Miss Fontaine's Eleanor utters a desperate, lonely cry, he blacks out the stage and spotlights her face. As she renders her inner lament in an unexpected rush of pathos, the earth-bound lines she speaks deceptively yield the illusion of grandeur.

Tamare's set frames the tiny stage with its frame of castle walls and the costuming, on which Helen Wilkinson and Hildr Dragosits have collaborated, establishes the period, but the dialogue often contradicts the scene with its vaudeville wheezes. Vienna's English Theater this time distilled from it a lively show crowned by Miss Fontaine's sterling performance.

* * *

Vienna's theater season is already in full swing. The celebrated Burgtheater has in its repertory "Midsummer Night's Dream," Sean O'Casey's "Purple Dust," Gogol's "Revizor" and a mise-en-scene by the Czech dramatist, Pavel Kohout, who recently was refused re-entry into his homeland. A controversial revision of Raimund's "Der Bauer als Millionar" stirred critical discontent with its premier.

At the Burg's second house, the Akademietheater, a "modernized" version of Grillparzer's "Sappho" was accorded the backhand of reviewers. Weird distortions of the classics — purveyed as examples of directorial invention — are not greatly appreciated.

There in more reverent form Ibsen is represented by "A Doll's House" and "Hedda Gabler." Goethe by "Iphigenie auf Tauris," Strindberg by "The Pelican" and Pinter by "Betrayal."

The theater's big hit, however, is a revival of Molnar's "The Guardsman," an evergreen comedy. The famous comedy plays as easily and delightful as ever with Michael Heltau as the actor who tests his actress-wife's fidelity by disguising himself as a flashy hussar and, winning her favors, is never certain whether or not she recognized him.

Victor Mary

Joan Fontaine with Eric Carte.

Helma Gautie as the flirtatious lady is a perfect foil. Valter Taub as their friend, the critic, and Gusti Wolf as the stage mama are of enormous aid. Molnar had the enviable ability to match action and line and for its sheer theatrical brilliance he has few rivals among contemporary playwrights.

* * *

At the Volksoper the Viennese operettas continue to prosper. "Der Zigeunerbaron" of Johann Strauss, Kalman's "Countess Mariza," and "White Horse Inn" of Benatzky are among the current offerings and the house is sold out nightly.

The Josefstadt has on its boards a U.S. play about Sigmund Freud, "Berggasse 19" (Freud's residence for more than 50 years). Curd Jurgens who enacted Freud in the French adaptation a few seasons ago is repeating his estimable impersonation in German.

At the Volkstheater "Romeo and Juliet" is to be seen uncut, but to be heard to pop music accompaniment.

There, too, Gerhard Roth, an Austrian author of the younger generation has a play entitled "Sehnsucht." Set in a Tyrolian resort, "Sehnsucht" is dilatory drama, leisurely, vague and feeble in both development and characterization. Its protagonist, a world-weary fellow, is giving to rattling off aphorisms and attempting to make witticisms in the classic manner, rather like a sophomore who has just read La Rochefoucauld and Chamfort.

The whole makes sluggish going, but its second half contains a scene that stands out from the vacant others. This occurs when an older man, seeking to win a young girl and rather than badly declaring his passion, generalizes on life, exposing to the audience, though not to the girl, his circuitous tactics. There is clever observation and deft manipulation in this passage, but this one high moment is all the evening provides.

* * *

Satirical cabaret which appears in decline in Paris still flourishes in Vienna. Most famous of its haunts is Der Simpl where such native wits as Fritz Grunbaum, Karl Farkas and afterward Hugo Winer held forth. It has a new revue, "Setzt Alle Segel" (Set All Sails) which with traditional irreverence makes mock of current events and personalities, commenting smartingly on the energy crisis.

Fashion

When Is a Mini Not a Mini? When It has Ruffles

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT) — The big question in Paris today is what do you do with the mini if your customers, not to mention your price tags, are not in the 18-year-old bracket?

Karl Lagerfeld, responsible and reliable, came up with the perfect answer this morning in the Chloe collection: ruffles. By stacking them one, two or three layers deep you get the appropriate length without taking any chances of losing your shirt and your customers.

Lagerfeld had a little ruffled dress (he hates the word mini) that is as pleasant to look at as it is easy to wear. The ruffles, soft and limp, just ripple around the body, often hiding the most difficult points, such as, you guessed it, the hips. The way they flutter gives enough movement to make the new length both possible and feminine.

The shortest skirts were about as short as they come — and that is short. Topped with long T-shirts, they looked like soft ballerinas' tutus. The dressier versions, of creamy lingerie chiffon, were more like those old fashioned dresses little girls wore at weddings. Add another ruffle, and perhaps a loose belt, and you had the Charleston look of the flappers.

Talented Technician

Lagerfeld skipped Chanel's knee length altogether and went straight to mid calf, but given the way buyers work, one can be sure they will get that length too if they want it. Lagerfeld is such a talented technician that he has managed to change the proportions but in a way that they can work out, despite the hemline problem.

The sexiest, shortest and often spoofiest sexpot look was done in yellow leather — just a long, very sporty jacket, tied good and firm with a belt.

In a season, which often had more theatrics than real fashion, Lagerfeld did his bit too. He started with six girls wearing bright bathing suits in giant, transparent, plastic shower curtains.

His one-shouldered, belted bathing suits are another indication that Paris designers are now taking an active interest in swimwear, a field where, as Marvin Traub, Bloomingdale's president remarked: "There's a good deal of money to be made. We're trying to see how we can set up a new and more sophisticated department to accommodate all those designers's swimsuits."

Simplify Things

Lagerfeld had said earlier that he felt a need to simplify things, and that resulted in long T-shirts topped by cardigans — and no skirt. "As if you'd forgotten to put it on," he said.

Accessories were definitely on the nutty side: Huge, kite-like hats, jewelry-like soap bubbles stuck here and there and everywhere, and pussy cat bows of iridescent foil stuck on masses of hair.

The erotic sex-shop approach, which has been rampant in all the Paris collections, was here as well. At the end of the show and after a model appeared in a superb, statuesque black column of a dress, glass embroidered and inspired by New York's Chrysler Building, Lagerfeld showed two, almost full-fledged 18th century dresses, complete with lace panniers but with transparent tops and the whole front of the skirts missing.

Lagerfeld's mini for Chloe and candy-striped, green-and-white organza evening dresses by Dior.

Ruffles was also the name of the game at Valentino's but his were the very frilly, double and triple skirted cha cha cha type. To make it even jazzier, Valentino piled up the ruffles of two or three different and very bright colors, such as red, green and blue.

The tops were simple, little double breasted jackets again in brilliant colors. Another pretty, powder-puff look was the ribbed silk T-shirt over ruffled plaid taffeta skirt.

But the best news at Valentino's is that he has changed manufacturers, a detail of some importance since his last one apparently delivered late.

At Tan Giudicelli's, clothes were both funny and sophisticted, a high if not impossible target. Obviously, he is not for everybody but for those who dare, he has tulip skirts with tails, cobweb hats that make you look like a huge spider and evening pants with just a half skirt draped on one side. His big, romantic evening dresses with huge cabbage roses on the shoulders were definitely turn of the century without being costumey in the least bit.

There's been lots of color in Paris so far and Dior went all the way with hot rumba music and hot Brazilian styles, including striped coffee ad turbans, creole earrings and samba skirts dripping with ruffles. But that was not the whole story. Dior's where they believe in covering every angle — so one had striped long bloomers for the best tailored suits and the well behaved blazers and skirts not to mention the sweet sixteen, debutante dresses.

Black has never been more beautiful than in Paris this season. Most collections are shown on stunning black models whose dancing is equal to that of a Broadway show and the number in which a giant black male model lifts both models and designers up in the air like feathers received the most applause.

Crime

Train Robber Enjoys Refuge in Rio

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT) — Twice a week, a 50-year-old man with dancing, blue eyes and a merry smile must sign in with the federal police here. He is forbidden to hold a job, go to nightclubs, stay in bars after 10 p.m., get married or obtain civil documents such as a driver's license.

He is Ronald Biggs, for long Britain's most wanted man as the last of the Great Train Robbers of 1963. Rio de Janeiro, once a haven for some of the greatest fiscal buccaneers ever to elude the courts or constabularies of their home countries, is still a refuge for him.

He had participated in what the London press had called the "heist of the century," the theft of $7 million from the Glasgow-to-London mail train that a band of men with stocking masks had halted at a railroad crossing northwest of London. Twelve of the men convicted of the crime are now out of prison.

Extradition Barred

"I'm the only one who's still in," Biggs said, laughing and throwing his head back to take a last swallow from a glass of beer.

Biggs, who had scaled his British prison wall and vanished after serving two years of his 30-year term, has been especially enjoying Rio since 1974 when Brazilian authorities barred a Scotland Yard superintendent from taking him back. He had developed just in time that Biggs's Brazilian mistress of the moment was pregnant, and that made him eligible for the protection of a law that bars the deportation of the father of a dependent Brazilian child.

His odyssey after going over the wall had taken him first to Paris where he had a face-lift and was given a new identity, then to Australia where, with his wife and three children, he settled three separate times under different names. Finally, in a last-minute escape with officials closing in, he left his family behind and headed for Brazil.

His $450,000 share of the loot, Biggs said, is long since gone, and he now gets by through "financial juggling."

'Been Lucky'

"I have been lucky," he said. "Somebody always seems to come by with a 500-buck proposition, and it keeps the boat floating."

At the moment he is living with Ulla Sopher and Michael, the son who made his continued stay here possible five years ago, in a colonial-style home on a quiet residential hillside overlooking the business area. As to whether Scotland Yard detectives in theory could pursue him again once Michael is no longer a child, he said he thought that "would be a little outrageous of them."

Michael's mother, Raimunda Nascimento de Castro, has been in France and Switzerland for the last four years, while Biggs's former wife, Charmian Brent, and their two sons live in Melbourne, where she has become a journalist. A third son was killed in an automobile crash in Melbourne.

'Not Crooked'

Biggs said that he had left his family in Australia because he wanted "the boys to have a normal English education" and because it "would have caused havoc to try to bring Charmian into this country." He and she seldom correspond now.

Even though he is broke these days, he said he heard no voices summoning him back to a life of thievery. "I'm not crooked any more," said Biggs, a carpenter by trade.

Asked whether he would do it again, he answered, "That depends." But, thinking back to 1963 when he was "lured by the amount of gold being offered," he added, "knowing what I know now," the answer would be the same.

"Yes, I think I would," he said.

Eating Out

Finding a Consistently Good Prix-Fixe Meal in Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — One can eat very well in Paris, that nobody can deny. However, at a good Paris restaurant these days the cost is likely to decimate the appetite.

Consequently, to stumble on a pearl of little price like Chez Toi ou Chez Moi is such a bonanza that one does not know which aspect to stress first, the finesse of the cuisine or the lightness of the bill.

In this 35-seat restaurant on the far fringes of the 18th arrondissement, everybody is treated alike. A *prix-fixe* of 45.50 francs buys the daily special, a five course meal presenting hors d'oeuvres, fish, meat, cheese with salad, dessert. Beverages and service are extra.

Some budget-sharp entrepreneurs try to get away with bad food by having a lot of variety. Here, on the contrary, the fish is a noble variety and fresh. The other night it was a filet of turbot, napped with a sabayon sauce perfumed with tarragon. The medallion of beef was tender, full of flavor, and from a top supplier.

The chef decides the menu, which changes daily. Having dispensed with the multiple choice system, waste has been eliminated from the kitchen enabling the restaurant to start each day afresh. Furthermore, the situation back-at-the-range is a one-man operation.

Fearful of a flash-in the pan, I went twice in five days. The second dinner was a notch above the first, being more harmoniously composed, although both were imaginative and delicately prepared.

The witty procession of dishes belied the economical prix-fixe. There was a reminiscence in style, without being copy cat, of some of the gem restaurants of *nouvelle cuisine*. Certain flavors were elusive, hard to define unless explained, but right on target.

The aspic of sweetbreads and barely cooked vegetables contained some matchsticks of rutabaga. Usually rutabaga is regarded as hateful, and associated with dire days of deprivation. But the chef had wanted to see if he could make something of it. By macerating the rutabaga first in good olive oil, he transformed it.

Food of this kind of fantasy and finesse at a 45.50 francs prix fixe suggests a master hand. The hand belongs to 25-year-old Michel Derban who is not entirely unknown to Paris gourmets.

Change of Metier

Six years ago Derban came to Paris from Avignon to haute couture patternmaking. He met a burningly ambitious young chef so passionate about his profession that Derban was motivated to change metiers.

Six months later his friend Jean Jacques Jouteux opened Les Semailles, which shot to the forefront in Paris as a brilliantly inventive example of *nouvelle cuisine*. Assistant to Jouteux in the tiny kitchen was Derban.

Last January during Les Semailles' annual closing, the pair made a triumphal tour to the U.S., cooking well-applauded invitation dinners in Miami, Detroit and New York. Jouteux and Derban over the years had been a good working tandem, even though restaurant kitchens are notoriously violent places.

Not long ago, however, because of a misunderstanding, Derban, who had not thought about going on his own, walked out and answered the first ad in the Help Wanted column. It was a call for help from Chez Toi ou Chez Moi, a trial effort of a young woman decorator who thought of a restaurant in terms of eggplant-lacquered walls, wine-colored lace tablecloths, and a hired chef. In her first two months, she already had seen come and go five unsatisfactory cooks when Michel Derban knocked on the door.

Derban took over the marketing, planning and kitchen but announced his whereabouts to none of Les Semailles' clients out of respect to Jouteux. However he was considering going back when some old customers who had been looking for him came to dinner.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Tuesday, October 16, 1979

...mminger Urges Money Stability

...SSEL, West Germany, Oct. 15 ...DJ) — Otmar Emminger, out... president of the Bundesbank, ...today that he will continue to ...d monetary stability even ...gh this policy entails risks to ... Germany's currently strong ...omy.

...eaking before the Industry and ...e Association, Mr. Emminger ... that it is "inevitable" that the ...n's economic growth will slow ...80, and predicted a real growth ...of 3 percent or slightly above.

...e cautioned, however, that the ...ing should be viewed as a "nor...zation" insofar as growth of the ...n's production potential is esti...d at an annual rate of 3 per...

...r. Emminger said that West ...nany was entering a "critical ...e" in its fight against inflation. ... recent cost-of-living statistics ...g at an annual rate of 5.3 per... and industrial producer prices ...g at 6 percent, the dangers of a price-wage spiral are mounting ...ess we concentrate all our ef... on the fight against inflation."

...Wiesbaden, the statistical off... reported today that the Septem... wholesale price index posted a ... percent year-to-year rise, the ...est annual rise recorded since ...ember, 1974. The index regis... 109.9 in September (1976 equ...100), up 0.5 from August. The ...-to-year rise of 9.6 percent rep...ts a considerable increase from ...annual rise of 8.6 percent posted ...ugust.]

...e said this danger was com...nded by the risks of imported ...ation resulting from foreign-ex...nge intervention policies in sup... of the dollar and various cur...ies within the European mone... system.

...e said that West Germany's ...etary stability is "endangered ...arily by foreign factors."

Raw Materials

...mong these he listed the threat ...urther oil price increases. "We ...only hope that the OPEC states ... be satisfied in the future with ...lerate price increases that are ...sted to general price inflation."

...loting that the prices of other ... materials had risen on average ...ween 20 and 25 percent in Sep...ber from the year-earlier month, ... said that upward pressure on ...se prices might abate as the U.S. ...nomy slows.

... Frankfurt, the dollar ended ...ow its best levels of the day but ...ve Friday's level of 1.788 ...tsche marks. The dollar traded ... under 1.80 DM today but ...sed at 1.7925.

...raders ascribed the late easing ...ports that both Iran and Libya ... broken through the price ceil... set by the Organization of Pe...um Exporting Countries.

Elsewhere, the dollar closed around its lowest levels of the day, albeit well up on Friday's closing levels.

In Paris, the dollar closed at 4.2150 francs, down from 4.2175 at the start of trading today but well up from Friday's closing of 4.1950.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.6312 francs, up from 1.6220. In London, sterling traded quietly, closing at $2.1575 compared to Friday's $2.1590.

Gold prices slipped in late trading. London's late quotation was quoted at $398.50-$400.50, bid and asked, down from $403 at the opening and up from $397 late Friday.

Trade Deficit Off in France

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ) — France's trade deficit narrowed to 1.787 billion francs (about $424 million) in September from a seasonally adjusted deficit of 3.167 billion in August, the Trade Ministry announced today. In the year-ago month, France reported an adjusted surplus of 893 million francs.

On an unadjusted basis, September's deficit narrowed to 1.891 billion francs from 4.004 billion in August, and compared with a surplus of 524 million francs a year ago.

So far this year, France had an adjusted trade deficit of 6.556 billion francs compared to a surplus of 1.727 billion in the 1978 period. On an unadjusted basis, the nine-month deficit totaled 5.395 billion francs compared with a surplus of 1.983 billion.

Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau remarked that the nation's energy deficit in September totaled 9.1 billion francs, up 4.1 billion francs in the year-ago month. Were it not for the energy deficit, French trade would have recorded a surplus of 7.3 billion francs in September, compared with surpluses of 4.3 billion the month before and 5.8 billion in September, 1978, he said.

Mr. Deniau also reported that France expects to post a current-account surplus of 6.6 billion francs for the first nine months of this year, a decline from the surplus of 10.650 billion francs recorded over the year-ago period.

He said most recent estimates indicate a deficit of 1.1 billion francs on the merchandise account, compared with a surplus of 5.650 billion francs in the 1978 period. The transfer account is likely to show a deficit of 12.4 million francs, down from a deficit of 12.909 billion in the 1978 period.

Swiss Deficit Narrows

BERN, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Switzerland's trade deficit declined to 445.1 million francs (about $273 million) in September from a slightly revised 680.1 million francs in August, the customs office said today. In September, 1978, there was a surplus of 103.6 million francs.

Industrial Output Down in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain's industrial production fell 4.1 percent in August, the central statistical office reported today.

The index of output in all industries fell to a provisional 111.7 on the 1975 base, from an upward revised 116.5 in July.

Output by manufacturing industries alone fell a sharp 5.8 percent from a month earlier, with this index at 101.8.

August output in all industries was little changed from the year-earlier month, being up 0.09 percent. However, output of the manufacturing industries slumped by 3.2 percent. During August, the engineering industry was hit by a series of weekly strikes.

After Fed Measures

U.S. Merger Mart Due to Cool

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ) — The hot U.S. merger market of the past two years is due for a cooling because of the Federal Reserve's anti-inflation measures, bankers report.

They say it is unlikely that acquisition activity can maintain the pace of the past four years. In the first half of this year alone, the dollar value of mergers whose terms were publicly announced was nearly two-thirds of the total for all of 1976, according to one tabulation.

There is little agreement on when the full force of a credit crunch will be felt in the merger market and when it will go away. "I see this as a short-term, major effort by the Fed to bolster the dollar now, hoping that by the time the election rolls around, short-term interest rates and inflation will be under double digits," says Peter Slusser, senior vice president at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins. Presumably, he says, the Fed would then ease up so that President Carter could enter the November election on an upbeat note.

It is impossible to tell precisely how deeply merger activity will be slashed, says a top executive with W.T. Grimm Co., a Chicago-based firm that tracks merger activity.

The urge to merge, however, will not completly vanish. Those companies whose pockets happen to be bulging with cash will probably be looking for bargains in a declining stock market. Foreign companies able to obtain financing abroad also are likely to continue bidding for U.S. concerns.

On Friday, for instance, it was announced that Renault had agreed to provide American Motors Corp. with $150 million for AMC to build Renault cars in the United States. In return, the French state-owned automaker will eventually gain a 22½-percent equity interest in AMC.

Stock Market Slump

One factor, at least, that will produce some merger activity is the stock market slump. With prices declining, "the price of a deal is going down," says Bruce Wasserstein, managing director of First Boston Corp. In addition, the higher interest rates will drive out a few marginal bidders, further softening corporate price tags.

Signs of a credit crunch for mergers could cause a further weakness in the stock market. As much as 25 percent of the trading on the exchanges is in stocks considered takeover candidates, according to Robert Steinberg, general partner in charge of arbitrage for Bear, Stearns & Co.

Those companies seeking to finance their shopping sprees at U.S. banks will find funds harder to come by. Major banks are now drawing up lists of lending priorities and "mergers and acquisitions will go to the bottom of the list," says Leonard Weil, president of Los Angeles-based Manufacturers Bank.

Even so, some banks say they will not put any immediate clamps on merger loans because the Fed did not specifically name such loans as "speculative." Among these banks are First Chiago, Morgan Guaranty and Security Pacific.

The proposed $630-million acquisition of Howard Johnson Co. by Imperial Group Ltd. is also running into roadblocks. "A month ago, I gave it a 75-25 chance of succeeding," says a source involved in the transaction. "Now, I give it 50-50, and even that may be on the high side."

Alcoholic Beverages

At least 30 states expressly forbid producers or wholesalers of alcoholic beverages from selling liquor on the retail level. Imperial is, among other things, a liquor and beer supplier. Howard Johnson sells alcoholic berverages at most of its 1,040 restaurants and 520 motels and has said several times that its future growth is with its line of pub-style restaurants that serve such beverages.

In addition, Imperial is being criticized in the London financial community and by some of its shareholders for offering what they see as too high a price for Howard Johnson. The plan calls for Imperial to pay $28 for each of Howard Johnson's 22.5 million shares. Before the plan was announced, Howard Johnson was trading at around $18 a share. It leapt to $23.125 on the news, but has since retreated.

That price is rising as the dollar strengthens against the pound. In early September, when the proposal was announced, the $630 million equaled £285.7 million. Today, it was about £292 million.

Sources say Imperial bid high to fend off Trust Houses Forte, another U.K. company that was considering bidding for Howard Johnson.

It is understood that Imperial's lawyers are relying on what they see as a precedent in 1977, when Pepsico, which imported vodka and wine at the time, acquired Pizza Hut, a chain of restaurants, some of which serve beer. Pepsico was required to divest itself of its wine and liquor-importing business.

It is understood that Imperial may cease shipping beer and whiskey to the United States. However, state liquor authorities, who decline on-the-record comment because they have not received any formal applications from Imperial, stressed that Imperial would remain a liquor producer.

Howard Johnson's board is to vote on the merger later this month, and the Imperial board is expected to consider it soon after.

2 Oil Hikes Batter Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — News of oil price increases by Libya and Iran further battered Wall Street prices, which last week suffered through one of the sharpest reversals in history.

Analysts said the oil price increases, coming a week after the Federal Reserve announced stringent anti-inflation measures, could only intensify the U.S. inflation problem.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 11 points at its worst today, ended with a loss of 7.93 to 831.06. Declines swamped advances about 1,334-to-256 as volume eased a bit to 35 million shares from 36.39 million traded Friday.

Burlington Northern lost 2 to 53¼ after reporting a sharp fall in third-quarter profits. Wheeling-Pittsburg Steel lost 1¼ to 16⅝. Corning Glass was off ⅞ at 59⅝. Merck lost ⅜ to 65⅛. Chase Manhattan eased ¾ to 36¼ and RCA lost ⅛ to 23.

Allied Chemical slipped ¼ to 41¾. The company, which reported record third-quarter operating profits, said it was discontinuing several losing operations and taking a one-time charge against earnings. As a result, it reported a loss in the quarter of $123.7 million and a loss for the nine months of $56.6 million.

Schlitz Brewing lost 1⅜ to 11⅝ after reporting a loss for the quarter.

General Motors eased ¾ to 59¾ and Ford was off ½ to 39⅞. They reported sharply lower early October sales. American Motors slipped ⅜ to 7⅞. Renault acquired 5 percent of AMC and will hold 22.5 percent on conversion of some debt.

The United Auto Workers promised Chrysler some contract concessions, but gave no specifics. Chrysler eased ⅛ to 7½.

Takeover Candidates Hit

Some issues involved in takeovers lost ground on fears that the Fed's tight money policy will limit merger activity.

VSI lost 2⅜ to 33⅞ despite assurances from suitor Emhart that it still wants a merger.

CIT Financial fell to 55¼ at one point but recovered to 56⅞ for a drop of ¼ on the day. It is to be acquired by RCA which dipped ⅛ to 23 after reporting lower third-quarter results.

Howard Johnson lost 2⅜ to 17⅞. Imperial Group's plan to acquire Howard Johnson could run into conflicts with state liquor laws.

Mountain Fuel Supply rose 3¼ to 40½. It agreed to sell $67.5 million of convertible preferred stock to Freeport Minerals. Freeport lost ⅞ to 40⅞.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell sharply in active trading. The index lost 3.67 to 209.14.

Volume leader Resorts International A fell 1⅛ to 26¾. Gulf Canada was off 2¾ at 78. Canadian Superior lost 3¼ at 143⅞ and Houston Oil eased ¼ to 17⅞.

Colonial Commercial lost ⅞ to 6⅞. It said its merger with King International was in doubt.

Struthers Wells lost ⅞ to 18 despite reporting improved third-quarter net on Friday.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, oats and soybeans closed substantially lower. Declines in wheat were attributed to the lack of rain in the southwest, where the winter wheat crop has been planted.

Volcker Sees GNP Surge in 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said today he expects a significant increase in real gross national product in the third quarter. He also told the Senate Banking Committee that he expects a recession, although he is not sure that the economy is in one yet.

Mr. Volcker said no one had anticipated a significant increase in third-quarter GNP, but such an increase is now likely. He said the increase for September retail sales reported on Friday exceeded everyone's expectations.

He gave no specific estimate of third-quarter performance. The Commerce Department had estimated privately last month that third-quarter GNP would be up at an annual rate of about 1.4 percent.

Mr. Volcker told the committee that the Fed will have to restrain growth of money and credit indefinitely. However, he said that this does not mean that interest rates must remain high indefinitely. As the nation turns the corner on inflation, he said, a policy of restraint is consistent with the availability of credit at lower interest rates.

Opposes Allocation

Mr. Volcker said he opposes a formal system of credit allocation because allocation would create too many distortions in the economy.

He said it would be unwise to try for a balanced federal budget in the next fiscal year, even though such a move would help restrain inflation. "I do not think that at this particular juncture, although I think it's possible, it would be wise to take that kind of drastic fiscal action," he said.

Asked why, he conceded that an end to deficit spending "would have quite an easing effect on financial markets," but he added that it would also tend to restrain economic growth and hold back gains in personal income.

Mr. Volcker said he sees reasonable grounds for lower increases in prices in the next few months. He said that energy prices, which have contributed about 3 percent to the nation's 13-percent inflation rate, should begin tapering off. He said that the Fed's new measures were intended to see that the tapering off of energy prices is reflected in the general inflation picture.

The Fed, he said, was concerned that the inflationary surge earlier this year would be translated into a quickening of wage increases, which would have had a more durable impact on inflation than did the energy price increases. He said he feels it is important to guard against new wage increases.

The Fed's new program, he said, is designed to improve short-run expectations of inflation while building a foundation for long-term improvement on inflation. It is also designed to enhance the reasonable prospect of a rather sharp improvement in the U.S. balance of payments position in the next three to six months, he said.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed does not intend suddenly to ease up on its new tight money policy just because there might be improvements in the inflationary situation, but he would not rule out the possibility that there could be a future easing of interest rates even while the tight money policy generally remains in effect.

"I think the action we took... reflects a strong and united determination on the part of the Fed to stay the course," he said. But he stressed that the new policy emphasizes controls on the supply side of credit, by increasing reserve requirements for banks, rather than on the demand side as reflected in interest rates.

"It is important to remember," he said, "that a decline in interest rates is not in itself symptomatic of an easing of monetary policy" or a lessening of the determination to control inflation.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

United States

Allied Chemical

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,250.	735.0
Profits	123.7 loss	24.90
Per share	—	0.88
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,030.	2,240.
Profits	56.56 loss	90.10
Per share	—	3.21

Bankers Trust New York

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	29.0	22.4
Per Share	2.37	1.77
Net Income	28.8	22.5
Per Share	2.36	1.70
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	84.4	60.9
Per Share	6.91	4.76
Net Income	84.3	60.1
Per Share	6.90	4.69

Boise Cascade

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	776.7	664.5
Profits	50.39	32.00
Per Share	1.88	1.18
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,160.	1,940.
Profits	138.82	101.98
Per Share	5.16	3.77

Burlington Northern

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	866.6	655.0
Profits	16.60	25.90
Per Share	1.06	1.91
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,340.	1,850.
Profits	125.61	94.45
Per Share	9.42	7.07

Chase Manhattan

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	81.2	50.3
Per Share	2.37	1.41
Net Income	77.9	49.7
Per Share	6.66	3.88

CPC International

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	964.2	825.5
Profits	55.53	38.12
Per Share	2.33	1.61
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,720.	2,360.
Profits	128.79	98.21
Per Share	5.41	4.13

Continental Group

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,170.	1,050.
Profits	54.38	38.19
Per Share	1.53	1.07
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,320.	2,990.
Profits	144.40	118.25
Per Share	4.09	3.33

Corning Glass Works

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	429.6	382.8
Profits	30.66	29.97
Per share	1.73	1.69
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,099.	950.6
Profits	104.67	82.26
Per share	5.90	4.64

Evans Products

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	446.3	330.9
Profits	21.72	17.75
Per Share	1.66	1.29
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,120.	875.7
Profits	46.11	39.81
Per Share	3.43	2.82

Florida Power & Light

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	615.0	496.8
Profits	84.21	76.77
Per Share	1.87	1.73
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,594.2	1,839.4
Profits	196.72	202.87
Per Share	4.06	4.36

Gould *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	511.0	464.9
Profits	27.96	24.80
Per Share	1.00	0.93
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,500.	1,380.
Profits	75.15	75.48
Per Share	2.68	2.85

* 1978 results restated.

Lone Star Industries

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	227.6	180.2
Profits	23.9	12.7
Per Share	2.28	1.13

Merck & Co. (preceding 9 months block)

9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	570.0	463.2
Profits	39.7	21.8
Per Share	3.60	1.93

Merck & Co.

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	589.2	495.8
Profits	106.05	78.35
Per share	1.41	1.04
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,750.	1,450.
Profits	300.07	235.58
Per share	3.98	3.12

RCA

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,830.	1,660.
Profits	66.0	70.0
Per Share	0.86	0.92
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5,470.	4,750.
Profits	213.70	203.20
Per Share	2.80	2.66

Signal Companies

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,060.	868.0
Profits	48.90	35.20
Per Share	1.27	0.92
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3,150.	2,660.
Profits	149.0	107.4
Per Share	3.86	2.79

United Technologies

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,490.	1,540.
Profits	86.25	62.59
Per Share	1.57	1.30
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6,080.	4,560.
Profits	236.52	172.10
Per Share	4.85	4.11

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	336.5	305.0
Profits	13.6	13.5
Per share	3.33	3.40
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	955.9	859.1
Profits	41.7	4.1
Per share	10.33	0.47

Non U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions ...ocal currencies, unless otherwise indicated

...nce

Francaise des Petroles

...st Half	1979	1978
...its	412.0	172.0

L'Oreal

...st half	1979	1978
...its	142.0	101.0

...eden

Svenska Cellulosa

...onths	1979	1978
...enue	3,638.	3,244.
...fits	300.0	167.0

...umenthal Appointed

...ETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ) — ...roughs today announced the ...tion of Michael Blumenthal as ...chairman. The former Treasury ...retary will succeed current chair... Paul Mirabito, who is to retire ...he end of 1980.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 16, 1979

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Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Banca del Gottardo — Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank of America International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Nationale de Paris — Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale — Bayerische Vereinsbank — B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
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Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale
Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
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New Issue — October 1979

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Banca del Gottardo
La Roche & Co.
Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Wirtschafts- und Privatbank

Aargauische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank
Bank in Gossau
Bank vom Linthgebiet
Banque Vaudoise de Crédit
EKO Hypothekar- und Handelsbank
Luzerner Landbank AG
Bank Europäischer Genossenschaftsbanken
Bank in Menziken
Banque Romande
Basellandschaftliche Hypothekenbank
First Chicago S.A.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¾	29½	ACF	2.24	6.7	6	174	34⅞	33½	33½	—1⅛
22⅞	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.8	6	154	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
28⅜	13	AM Intl	.28	1.9	14	373	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
12¼	8⅝	APL	1	9.3		24	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
43	33¾	ARA	1.82	4.9	7	49	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
33½	21⅞	ASA	1.40	4.7		244	30⅝	29⅝	29¾	— ⅞
12¾	8½	ATO	.48	5.0	4	22	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	17	AVX s	.25	1.4	11	252	19½	18	18⅛	— ⅞
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.8	13	1010	36	31¾	35⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.5	5	137	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	6	4	4	4	
13⅛	10¾	AdaEx	1.32e	11.		26	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
6⅞	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	6	71	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
		AMD n			13	365	36	34⅞	34⅞	
36⅜	28⅞	AetnLf	s1.80	5.7	5	1199	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	— ½
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	5.8	4	53	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¾
3⅜	2	Aileen				69	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.80	2.7	9	72	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
25⅝	15¼	AirbFrt	1.20	5.5	9	38	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅛	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.3	6	95	13	12½	12¾	— ⅜
8⅝	7⅛	AlaP	dpf.87	12.		2	7½	7⅜	7½	
92¼	76⅝	AlaP pf	9	12.		z280	77¾	77½	77½	
107½	95½	AlaP pf	11	12.		z110	94	d94	94	—1½
97⅛	82	AlaP pf	9.44	12.		z200	81	d79½	80	—2
84	68	AlaP pf	8.28	12.		z10	68	68	68	—1
16⅜	13⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.6	8	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	13⅛	Alaskin	.66	2.5	24	135	27¼	26½	26¾	
36	31¼	Albany s	1	3.3	10	155	31¼	d30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
9	6¼	Alberto	.36	5.1	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.9	8	492	42⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅞
42	31¼	AlcanA	2	5.1	5	732	39⅞	39	39	— ¾
35¼	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40	4.2	7	44	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.0	7	54	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
34⅞	18½	AllgCp	1	4.0	6	79	25⅞	24¾	24¾	—1
28⅞	25⅝	AlgCp	pf2.86	11.		20	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
12½	6½	AlgAir			4	529	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅜
26⅞	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	9.4		13	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
26⅞	13¼	AlgLud	1.28	5.5	5	76	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
42	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.9		19	38¼	38	38	
23½	19	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		20	19⅛	19	19	
18	14⅛	AllgPw	1.76	12.	6	323	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp s	1	6.7	6	123	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
32½	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.2	10	44	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
48¼	27⅝	AlldCh	2	4.8	9	1768	42⅜	40⅝	41⅜	— ¼
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.86	7.1	7	47	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.1	12	12	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.6	6	62	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.3	6	483	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+ ½
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.0	9	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21⅞	14½	AlphPr	.72a	3.9	7	27	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
60½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.4	4	981	53	51½	52	—1¼
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.9	8	x38	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
45¼	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.7	8	512	39⅞	37½	38⅛	—1⅜
60	43⅞	Amax pf	3	6.2		23	50	48	48½	—2½
35¼	14	Amcord	1.40	4.4	8	109	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
32¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.3	6	21	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40b	3.5	5	946	41	39⅝	40	— ⅜
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	4.0		31	88	87⅛	87½	—1½
17⅛	10	AmAir	.40	3.9	2	2948	10¼	10	10¼	
7⅝	4	AmAir wt				144	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20⅞	18½	AAir pf	2.18	12.		64	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
18½	12¾	ABakr	1.20	9.6	5	60	13⅛	d12½	12½	— ⅝
67⅞	45½	ABrnds	5	8.2	7	135	61¾	61	61¼	— ⅛
35⅝	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.6		11	31	31	31	
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst	1.20	3.0	7	1642	41	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
18¼	13¼	ABldM	.70	5.0	6	16	14⅛	14	14	
41⅛	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.8	6	x137	36¼	35¾	35¾	
22¼	18⅝	ACon	pf1.75	9.1		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry				123	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.7	8	598	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
17	8⅝	AmDistl				68	16	15⅞	15¾	+ ¼
29	19⅝	ADT	1.16	5.8	8	54	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
23¾	18½	AElPw	2.18	12.	9	530	18⅞	d18¼	18⅜	
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.1	6	1459	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅞
14⅛	8⅞	AFamil	.60b	5.9	5	72	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22⅛	19	AGIBd	2e	10.		64	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		36	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
38⅞	22⅜	AGnIns	1	3.0	5	156	34½	33⅜	33⅜	—1¼
16½	9⅞	AHerltLf	.48	3.9	8	14	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	12	AmHoist	1	5.8	5	139	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	— ½
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.50	5.6	11	573	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
35¼	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.5	12	819	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅞	AmInvt	.40	4.3	6	96	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
36⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.6	9	58	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e	.9	3	1949	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ½
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.3	9	102	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
31½	21½	ASLFl	n.80b	3.6	4	26	23⅞	22½	22½	— ⅝
19⅛	10¼	AShip	.80a	5.5	47	40	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅝
58¼	39	AStand	3	6.1	6	144	50⅜	49½	49½	—1½
10⅛	6	ASteril	.32	4.1	9	183	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.7	4	52	30¾	30	30	— ⅜
59⅝	57	AmStr pf				22	57	d56½	56½	— ½
64¾	52¼	ATT	5	9.5	7	2410	53¾	52½	52⅝	— ⅞
67⅞	54¾	ATT pf	4	7.2		39	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
47⅜	39⅞	ATT pf	3.64	8.9		369	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	— ¼
49⅛	41⅝	ATT pf	3.74	8.9		91	43	42	42	— ⅜
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	7.6	4	69	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19	14⅞	AWat	pf1.43	8.5		z400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
13½	11¼	AWat	pf1.25	11.		z1000	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
21	15½	Ameron	1.20	6.7	5	23	18¼	18	18	
14¾	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.4	4	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.7	9	67	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
25¼	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	5.7	5	84	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅜
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.1	11	138	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	— ⅞
23⅝	13⅝	Ampco	.60	3.2	6	7	19¼	19	19	— ½
19½	10⅝	Ampex	.05e	.3	9	283	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp			6	119	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	6.8	8	178	20	18⅞	19¾	+1
7¼	6⅜	Amst pf	.68	10.		3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
43	29¼	Amsted	2	5.9	6	473	35⅜	33⅞	34⅛	—1
23½	14⅞	Analog s			15	50	20⅞	20	20¼	— ⅜
18¾	16	Anchor	s1.20	7.5	5	179	16¼	d15¾	16	— ¼
25⅝	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.3	6	22	21⅛	21	21	— ½
7¾	5⅛	Angelica	.34	5.6	6	144	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19	8½	Anixter	.40	2.6	8	76	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
33¾	18⅝	Apache	s.40	1.4	12	241	28⅞	27⅝	28	— ¼
83½	67⅞	ApPw	pf8.12	11.		z1000	75	75	75	+7½
26	23	ApPw	pf2.65	11.		121	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
14½	6⅜	ApldDig			7	334	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	ApplMg			7	89	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅝
27⅝	17½	Arcata	1.12	5.0	6	18	22	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
31¼	25	Arcat	pf2.16	7.9		9	27½	27½	27½	— ½
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	.9	13	836	22¼	21⅛	21½	— ⅞
11⅜	6	ArctEn	.10e	1.6	11	40	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	2	11.	7	218	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
112⅝	100	ArlPpf	10.70	11.		z130	100	100	100	— ½
17½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60b	7.0	18	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	5.3	9	105	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¼
4⅜	1⅝	ArlenRty				169	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
10⅛	5¼	Armada			7	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
27½	17	Armco	1.50	6.2	5	207	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
35	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	6.8		56	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
55	45½	Armr	pf4.75	10.		z260	45½	d44½	45½	
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10	6.6	7	279	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
29⅞	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.5	4	11	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	AroCorp	1b	5.0	5	17	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.9	6	84	23⅞	22¾	23	— ⅜
17	12	Arvin	1	8.0	4	47	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
28	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.6		5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
31⅛	13⅜	Asarco	1	4.0	5	1398	25¾	24⅞	25⅛	—1
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.4	5	303	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ¼
21½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	7.6	7	93	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.4	4	73	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
21½	16¾	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	7	96	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80	3.9	9	1060	72⅝	71½	72¼	— ⅛
90	58⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	3.3		6	86⅛	86	86	—1½
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp				64	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
41	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	241	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ¾
30	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.9	2	538	21	19⅞	20½	— ⅝
64½	42	Avco pf	3.20	7.0		3	45⅞	45⅝	45¾	+ ¼
73⅝	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.9		9	55¼	53	53	—2
21½	12¾	Avery	.60	3.2	8	259	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
26⅝	13⅜	Avnet	.80	3.8	6	384	21¾	20⅞	21	— ¾
58½	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.1	11	934	46⅜	46	46⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	6⅞	Bache	.50a	5.0	6	207	10¼	9⅞	10	
52	27	Bakrint	.60	1.3	15	206	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20	3.7	7	71	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
60	28⅝	BldU pf	2.06	4.3		6	48½	48¼	48¼	—1
28⅞	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.9	5	82	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	28⅞	BallyMf	s.10	.3	21	1860	30	28⅞	28⅞	— ¾
26⅛	21½	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	185	22⅛	21⅞	22	
52	43⅝	Balt	pfB4.50	10.		z340	45	44	45	+ ½
24⅞	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.6	5	22	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60	3.9	8	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
29⅞	17⅜	BangPnt	.80	3.4	4	13	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.72	8.3	5	x150	33⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅞
16⅝	13⅛	BkofVa	1.16	8.4	5	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm	1.32	5.1	7	994	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.6	5	216	39⅝	37⅞	38½	— ⅞
28	23⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Banner	.14	1.5	8	33	9½	9¼	9¼	
58¾	21¼	Barber	1.60	3.1	13	138	53	51	51¾	— ¾
17¾	10¾	BardCR	.36	2.9	10	x47	12½	12¼	12⅜	
21⅞	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.4	6	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	BarryW	s.52	2.9	10	26	18	17⅜	18	+ ¼
30⅝	23½	Bausch s			9	490	28¼	27⅞	27¾	— ½
48⅝	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	13	454	45	43¾	44¼	— ½
10⅛	2⅜	BayColP				147	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
27⅝	18⅜	BaySIG	2	8.4	7	32	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
12½	9⅛	BaykClg	.48	4.3	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing	.92	3.0	9	52	30¾	30¼	30½	
26⅛	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	8	483	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ¼
56¼	42¾	Beat pf	3.38	7.8		15	43½	43¼	43⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.1	16	392	26¾	25¾	25⅞	— ⅝
38¼	29	BectnD	.84	2.9	10	303	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	20	Beech	1	2.7	11	x487	37½	36⅞	37	— ¼
12¾	2⅞	Beker			13	339	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
47¾	24⅞	BelcoP	s.80	2.0	9	152	41¼	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.2	5	36	26⅞	26	26	—1
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.8	14	66	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
13⅞	5½	Bellind	.20a	2.0	6	264	10¾	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅝	BelCd g	s1.52			10	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40	4.9	7	26	29	28½	28½	— ⅞
45	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.5	6	148	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp	2	7.6	5	48	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
47¼	40	Benef	pf4.30	11.		6	40⅛	d39	39	—1¼
50	42¼	Benef	pf4.50	10.		z30	43	43	43	
4⅞	2⅝	BengtB			11	160	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	3½	BerkeyP			11	91	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅞	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	284	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
25⅝	19⅛	BethStl	1.60	7.2	3	385	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.1	15	204	42⅛	42	42	— ⅜
33⅞	14½	Binney	.80	3.6	10	173	22½	22⅛	22	— ⅛
36⅛	17⅜	BlsFSL	1.20	5.4	6	18	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
25¼	15½	BlackDr	.68	3.3	10	1265	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	— ½
24½	19⅛	BlairJn s	1	5.0	6	30	20⅞	20	20	— ⅞
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.6	6	68	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1¼
27¼	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60	6.7	9	182	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.5	5	214	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
14	5⅛	Bluebrd	.28	2.1	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅞	BobbieBr			4	24	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.2	7	1495	45¼	44⅝	45	
40⅛	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.2	6	1248	36⅜	35⅞	36	—1
29¼	24⅛	Borden	1.82	6.9	6	375	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
37¼	26	BorgW	2.30	7.2	5	x91	32⅜	31⅞	32	— ⅝
9½	4⅞	Bormns	.20	4.2	3	x84	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
24⅜	20	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	61	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
89½	77	BosE	pf8.88	11.		z100	78½	78	78	
11¾	9⅝	BosE	pr1.17	12.		25	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	12	BosE	pr1.46	12.		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
16⅞	9¼	Braniff	.44	4.8	5	864	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
46⅜	20⅝	BraunC	.80	2.1	12	71	38¼	37	37¼	—1
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	763	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅝
38¼	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.4	10	583	32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
44	35½	BristM pf	2	5.4		1	37	37	37	
31⅜	16¾	BritPet	1.02e	3.6	6	252	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
19½	13⅜	BrkwGl	1.08	7.8	8	66	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.5	6	89	21½	21¼	21¼	
26½	24⅝	BkUG	pf2.47	9.8		9	25¼	25¼	25¼	
23⅛	14⅞	BwnSh	1	5.1	5	58	20½	19⅝	19½	—1¼
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	1.8	5	24	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
28⅝	22½	BwnGp	2	8.1	5	12	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.5	9	183	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
16¾	12¼	Brnswk	.80	6.2	5	234	13⅛	13	13	
33⅜	26¾	Brnsk	pf2.40	8.9		15	27	26¾	27	— ¼
24¼	17¾	BrushW s	1	5.1	7	78	19⅞	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.2	6	396	17⅜	16½	17	— ⅜
6¼	5½	BudgC	pf.60	11.		5	5½	5½	5½	
37⅞	22	BufFo	1.80	5.6	7	24	33¼	32	32	—1½
16⅜	10	Bundy	1	8.5	6	37	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20½	16⅝	BunkrH	1.92	12.		12	16¼	d16⅛	16½	— ¼
29⅞	9½	BunkR	.84	3.4	7	43	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
31	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.0		8	25½	25	25	—1¼
19½	15¼	Burlind	1.40	8.8	6	283	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.9	5	753	55	51⅞	53¼	—2
7½	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	8.8		6	6⅝	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.8		13	49½	48¾	48¾	—1½
31⅛	17½	Burndy	1	3.6	9	29	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL				438	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
78	64⅝	Burrgh	3.20	3.1	10	495	72	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅞
25¾	14	Buttrin	s.80	3.7	8	45	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			44	114	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
32¾	27	CBI Ind s			13	16	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
56⅞	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.5	7	265	48⅝	47¼	47¼	—1¼
10¼	4⅝	CCI			5	104	7½	7	7¼	— ¼
60⅝	29	CIT	2.60	4.6	9	2581	57	55⅜	56⅞	— ¼
16	7⅝	CNA Fn			3	60	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.5		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11⅝	9⅝	CNAI	1.08a	11.		14	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
58	47⅝	CPC	3	5.5	8	297	55	54¼	55	+ ¾
17	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	CTS	.80	4.0	8	134	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	3.9	6	159	42	41	41	—1¼
19	7⅜	Cadence			6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
36⅛	15	Caesars s			46	1922	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ½
24⅝	13	Calhn	.50b	2.5	11	79	20⅝	19¼	19¾	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	CamerB			7	44	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
27	17	CmRL g	s.50			111	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
35⅝	31¼	CamSp	1.76	5.6	8	46	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	CampT	1.08	5.0	8	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
34½	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e			606	30½	29⅛	29½	— ⅞
16¼	9	CanalR	.64	4.3	18	20	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
24¾	18⅛	CanMil	n1.16	5.0	7	35	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ¼
49⅞	36¾	CapCits	.20	.5	11	495	45⅝	44¼	44¼	—1½
24⅞	18¾	CapHold	.92	4.5	7	130	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Caring	g.07e			28	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.7	7	34	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
61	52	CaroCO	5	9.7		z100	51¾	d51¾	51¾	— ¼
8⅝	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.2	5	x13	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
22⅞	17⅞	CarPw	2.08	11.	6	415	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
28½	23⅞	CarP	pf2.67	11.		5	24¼	24	24	
35⅞	22⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.1	7	216	32	31	31	— ¾
13	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.2		2	12	12	12	
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.9	5	20	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
20⅛	13¾	CartHw	1.10	5.9	7	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
34½	24¾	CartHw pf	2	6.3		20	31½	31½	31½	
8¾	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.8	6	88	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.88e	7.7	8	54	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
20¾	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	9	55	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
62⅝	51⅞	CatrpT	2.10	4.0	8	373	52¾	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	4.6	4	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
48¾	38½	Celanse	3.20	7.3	5	57	44⅛	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
48½	44¼	Celan	pf4.50	10.		2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3	Cenco			14	217	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
31¾	14¼	Centex	.25	1.0	10	213	25⅜	24	24½	—1⅜
16½	13¼	CenSoW	1.42	10.	6	403	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
21¼	18	CenHud	2.08	11.	6	8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	7	47	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12	CenIlPS	1.36	11.	6	89	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.9	7	70	34⅜	34	34¼	— ⅜
16	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	78	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
14½	11⅜	CenSoya	.84	7.1	5	83	12	11¾	11⅞	
28⅝	23	CenTel	1.84	7.2	8	145	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
54⅛	19¾	CentrDat	1b	2.1	15	207	47½	46¼	46⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	8.3	6	28	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
22⅛	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.8	11	64	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
23¾	15¼	CessAir	.80	4.0	7	225	20¼	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
28½	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.8	5	650	25⅛	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
28¼	19¼	Chml	pf1.20	5.0		8	25⅜	24	24	— ⅞
13⅞	9	ChamSp	.80	7.4	7	237	11	10⅞	10⅞	
50	4	ChartCo	.48	1.3	8	1372	38⅜	35⅞	36½	—1
45⅝	1	ChartCo wt				640	33⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf				218	20	19¼	19¼	
38½	28½	ChrINY	2.44	7.6	4	63	32⅜	32	32¼	— ¼
11	7⅝	ChasFd	.76e	7.6		35	10⅛	10	10	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.6	5	1548	37¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
14½	8½	Chelsea	.60b	5.8	4	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
44¾	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.5	5	204	37¾	36½	37⅛	
23⅛	18⅜	ChNY	pf1.87	9.6		63	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
24⅝	19½	ChesVa	s.84	4.3	9	x147	20	d19¼	19⅝	—1¼
25⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.68	4.8	10	1123	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
34½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.7	5	121	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw			12	33	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				11	31½	30	30	—1
30⅛	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.2	6	129	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	ChkFull				32	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	331	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅞
44½	20	ChCft	pf1.40	3.5		4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
9⅝	4¼	Christn	.40e	6.0	4	19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.4	5	142	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	Chrysler	.20l			760	7¾	d 7	7⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Chrys wt				59	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅛	13⅛	Chrys	pf2.75	19.		161	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.3	10	163	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
30⅞	27⅝	CinBell	2.52	8.8	5	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
21⅛	17¼	CinGE	1.96	11.	7	168	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
43⅝	37	CinG pf	4	11.		z350	37⅜	37	37	
53¾	47	CinG pf	4.75	10.		z50	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
904	87⅝	CinG pf	9.28	10.		z150	92	91⅛	91⅛	—2⅜
105	95⅛	CinG pf	9.52	10.		z10	93½	d93½	93½	—1⅝
25½	18⅝	CinMil s	.65	3.3	7	446	21¼	19½	20	—1
28¼	21½	Cilicrp	1.30	6.3	5	3910	21¾	d20½	20¾	—1⅛
80⅛	50⅜	CitiesSv	3.60	4.9	11	383	74	72⅝	73	—1
2½	1	CitzSoRt			1	127	1⅝	1¾	1⅜	— ⅛
22	12½	CityInv	1.20	7.1	4	234	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
2⅜	1	CityInv wt				24	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
34	21	CityIn pf	2	7.5		12	27⅜	26½	26½	— ½
45	31¼	ClarkE	2.20	5.8	5	108	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1
32⅜	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.6	6	50	27¼	26¾	27	— ½
37¼	25⅜	ClvCIf	1.40	4.4	8	54	31⅝	30¼	30½	—1½
20	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	12.	8	x549	16¾	d16¼	16¼	— ½
11⅞	7	Clevepk	.60	7.5	19	68	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.1	7	138	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
12⅞	8¾	CluettPe	.60	6.7	5	93	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	CluetlP pf	1	10.		3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15⅝	5½	Coachm	.30l		23	168	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
30½	12⅞	CstlGs	.40	1.6	6	336	25⅛	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
38¼	17¾	CstSG	pf1.83	7.4		32	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
30¼	14	CstSG	pf1.19	4.8		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5½	CocaBtl	.44	7.3	8	188	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
46⅛	34¼	CocaCl	1.96	5.6	11	724	35	34½	34¾	— ¼
23	18⅛	CldwBk	s.80	4.6	6	42	18⅛	d17½	17½	— ⅝
15⅝	10½	ColeNt	.72	5.3	6	38	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco				53	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
20	15⅝	ColgPal	1.08	6.9	7	1222	16⅛	d15½	15¾	— ½
45	39¼	ColgP	pf3.50	8.8		z100	40	40	40	+ ¼
11⅛	8	CollAik	.72	8.7	5	31	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.32	2.6	6	140	12⅞	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
22⅞	19	ColPen	1.40	6.1	5	250	23½	22	22⅞	— ⅜
51½	30½	ColtInd	2.50	5.7	5	106	44	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
40	25½	Colt pf	1.60	4.7		3	34	33⅝	33⅝	
110¼	65½	Colt pf	4.25	4.5		1	94	94	94	+3
40	25⅝	ColGas	2.44	7.0	8	229	35	34½	35	+ ¼
59	53⅝	ColGs	pf5.62	10.		5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅝	ColuPct	.42e	1.7	6	170	26½	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
26¼	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	11.	9	55	21½	21	21	— ⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.6		6	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn	.20	.4	9	126	48⅝	47	47¼	— ¾
15½	9⅝	CmbEq	.071			134	10½	10	10	— ¼
27⅞	22¼	CmwE	2.60	11.	8	871	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	CwE pf	1.42	8.4		2	17	17	17	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	CwE pf	1.90	11.		16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17	CwE pf	2	12.		27	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
27⅝	22⅞	CwE pf	2.37	10.		21	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
30⅞	25	CwE pf	2.87	11.		64	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
47½	36⅛	Comsat	2.30	6.2	7	131	37⅜	37	37⅛	— ⅜
26¼	12⅝	CoPsyc	.60	2.5	12	49	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	ComPS	1.88	10.	6	6	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
48⅝	28⅞	Compgr	.28	.8	10	56	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	CompScl			13	1147	15	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
42	23½	Cptvsn s			23	a43	37⅝	35¾	36	—1⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s	1.16	7.0	5	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
33½	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.1	5	32	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅜
35¼	16¼	Congolm	1	3.2	8	501	32¾	31½	31½	—1¼
39½	34⅛	ConnGn	n1.32	3.9	5	1006	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	— ⅜
27⅛	17	ConnM	2	8.8	18	50	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
18⅝	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.8	8	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
45½	24½	Conoco	1.70	4.2	7	1088	41	40	40⅛	— ¼
21½	12¾	Conrac	.80	5.0		17	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	6	587	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
80⅛	69½	ConEpf	6	8.2		2	72⅝	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
50¼	41	ConE	pf4.65	11.		z100	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
50⅝	43¼	ConE pf	5	12.		14	43⅜	d42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	21	ConFds	1.60	6.6	7	128	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
67	54	ConF	pf4.50	7.5		4	60	60	60	—1
29⅝	19¾	CnsFrt	1.30	5.4	5	130	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
45	33¾	CnsNG	3	7.6	6	146	39¾	39⅛	39½	— ¼
113½	102½	CnG	pf10.96	11.		z10	102	d102	102	—1
23⅝	19	ConsPw	2.36	12.	6	x217	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
45¼	37	CnPw	pf4.16	11.		z100	36½	d36½	36½	—1
47	38⅝	CnPw	pf4.50	11.		z440	40⅞	40	40	— ⅞
81	66½	CnPw	pf7.45	11.		z10	65	d65	65	—1½
25⅝	21	CnPw	pr2.50	12.		28	21⅛	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	18⅛	CnPw	pr2.23	13.		17	18½	d17½	17½	—1⅛
25	20⅛	CnPw	pf2.43	12.		11	20	d19½	19½	— ⅞
17½	7⅝	ContAir	.30e	3.2	3	1793	9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅜
8½	3⅝	ContCop			9	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
12	10	CntC pf	1.25	12.		z80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27¾	22⅞	CntlCorp	2	7.9	5	490	25⅛	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅞	CntlGrp	2.20	7.9	7	465	28⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅝
24⅞	20	CntGp pf	2	9.8		12	20½	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
49	40	CntGp	pf4.50	11.		77	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
31⅞	24¼	Contlll	1.60	6.6	5	1854	24⅞	d24	24⅛	— ⅞
17⅝	14⅝	ContTel	1.36	8.9	7	366	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
51	28⅞	CtlData	.40	.9	7	1257	45	43⅞	43⅞	—1¼
48½	41	CnDt pf	4.50	11.		z170	42½	42	42	—1½
30⅝	25½	Conwd	1.60	5.6	8	1	28½	28½	28½	
10⅛	3⅛	CookUn	.07e	1.0	12	299	7½	7	7	— ⅜
64¼	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.1	9	86	60½	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅞
39¼	31⅝	Coopl	pf2.90	7.8		12	37⅜	37	37	—1
26¼	14¼	CoopLab	.60	3.1	8	81	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
17	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.8	4	24	12⅛	11½	11¾	— ½
24¼	17¾	Copeind	.84	4.1	8	41	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
21⅜	15¾	Copewd	1.36	7.6	4	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Cordura	.44	9.0	8	101	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18	12⅞	Coreins	.58	3.3	7	136	17⅝	17½	17½	
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.2	8	561	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅞
30⅛	20½	CorrBlk	1.56	5.9	10	15	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.7	17	41	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Craig	.25	3.4	13	32	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	23	Crane	1.40b	4.4	7	148	32⅛	31⅝	32	— ⅛
12	6¾	CreditF	.44	5.6	6	21	8	7¾	7⅞	
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	7.1	4	114	28⅞	28⅜	28½	—1
53	37	CrckN pf	3	7.1		2	43	42¼	42¼	—3
27¼	22¾	CrckN	pf2.18	9.2		14	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
18¼	12⅛	CrmpK	1.04	7.1	5	37	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	19⅜	CrouHi	1.38	4.4	10	14	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
35¾	26½	CrwnCk			7	124	31½	31¼	31¼	— ½
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.4	8	469	39¼	38½	38¾	— ⅜
60⅝	32	CrumF	2.52	5.2	5	307	50	48½	48⅝	—1½
16¼	8	Culbro	.60	6.8		21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.8	4	57	31½	31	31¼	— ¼
13	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	2.9	8	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	CurrInc	1.10	11.	4	27	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	11⅞	CurtW	.80	4.9	8	267	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	17½	Cyclps	.88	4.0	3	59	23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅞
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	8½	DPF			4	75	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Damon	.20	3.6	138	111	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
20	9½	DanRiv	1	5.8	5	121	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.52	5.5	6	361	28	27¾	27¾	
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.4	9	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
49⅞	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.1	8	501	45⅝	43⅞	43½	—1⅜
49⅛	34½	Dart pf	2	4.5		4	45⅛	44⅛	44¼	— ⅞
74½	52¼	DataGen			13	312	63⅝	61⅝	61⅞	—2
48⅝	25¾	DataTer	.30	.7	13	173	40½	40	40½	— ¼
89½	48	Datapnt			14	205	83½	82¾	83⅝	— ⅛
18½	13⅛	Dayco	.56b	3.8	3	49	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	33¾	DaytHd	1.80	7.9	6	147	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅝	DaytPL	1.74	11.	8	66	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
41½	30¼	Deere	1.60	4.3	7	757	37¾	37⅛	37¼	— ½
14⅛	12⅛	DelmP	1.38	11.	7	107	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
50⅛	36½	DeltaA	1.20	3.2	6	376	38¼	37¾	38	— ½
8¼	5⅜	Deltec	2.50c		23	40	7	7	7	
14⅜	7⅛	Deltona			14	19	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
21⅜	17	DenMfs	1	5.8	7	38	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
29¼	17⅛	Dennys	.88	4.7	7	51	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	13⅜	Dentsply	.88	4.7	12	314	20	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
14½	10	DeSoto	1	8.5	8	40	11¾	11½	11¾	
16⅜	13	DetEd	1.60	12.	7	392	14⅛	13⅞	13½	— ⅛
94	81	DetE	pf9.32	11.		z60	82	81	82	+1
80	65½	DetE pf	7.68	12.		z10	65	d65	65	—1
77½	63⅛	DetE	pf7.36	12.		z50	63⅛	63¼	63¼	—2¼
27	22¾	DE pfF	2.75	12.		3	23	22¾	22¾	
27	22¾	DE pfB	2.75	12.		5	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
22⅛	18⅝	DetE	pr2.28	12.		14	18⅞	d18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16	Dexter	1	4.6	8	29	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
14⅝	9	DiGior	.56	6.0	6	97	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
25	16	DiGior	pf.88	5.7		z50	15½	d15½	15½	— ½
24	21½	DiGior	pf2.25	10.		13	21⅞	21½	21½	
26½	15½	DialCp	1.20	6.7	6	33	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
43¼	30	DiaInt	2.20b	6.2	7	39	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
27½	19	DiamS	1.48	6.1	7	308	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
30½	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.7	12	23	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq			15	1377	61½	60½	60⅝	— ½
14⅜	7	Dillngm	.60	5.0	5	125	12½	12	12	— ⅜
27¼	20½	DillngM	pf2	8.0		3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17⅜	Dillon s	1.08	6.0	9	87	18	18	18	
44⅛	33	Disney	.48	1.3	11	502	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	
6	1⅝	Divrsfdln			9	251	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
6⅞	2⅜	DivrsMtg				74	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19¼	12	DrPepr	.68	5.3	10	284	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
28⅜	14	Documat			8	49	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
47⅜	34⅜	DomeM g	s.32			81	41⅞	40½	40⅝	—1⅜
5⅜	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.5	13	152	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
30⅜	25½	Donnly	1	3.6	9	99	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
20	11	Dorsey	.75	4.8	5	26	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— ⅝
60⅜	39½	Dover	1.72	3.0	10	7	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh	1.60	5.4	8	2522	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ½
40	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.8	12	18	38	38	38	
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo	1.28	4.7	7	138	28	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
57½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.1	9	433	52½	51⅜	52⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14½	DrexB	1.60	11.		x31	15¼	d14¼	14¼	—1
20⅝	10	Dreyfs	.85e	4.8	7	31	17⅜	17½	17¾	— ⅛
45⅞	38⅝	duPont s	2	5.0	6	1314	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	— ¼
46	40	duPnt	pf3.50	8.6		6	40½	40	40½	+ ½
60⅝	50	duPnt	pf4.50	9.0		6	50½	50	50	— ½
20⅝	16½	DukeP	1.80	11.	6	578	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
93⅝	79	Duke	pf8.20	10.		z10	79	79	79	—1
88	69½	Duke	pf7.80	11.		z200	70½	69½	70½	+ ½
28⅝	25½	Duke	pf2.69	11.		7	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
103	89⅝	Duk	pfM8.84	10.		z20	88	d86	86	—3⅝
96	80	Duke pf	8.28	11.		z1010	78	d76⅝	76⅝	—3⅝
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.6	13	534	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
17½	14¼	DuqLt	1.80	12.	12	154	15¼	15	15	
22	16¾	Duq pf	1.87	12.		z230	16	d16	16	— ¾
22¼	18	Duq pf	2	11.		z50	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
27⅜	24¼	Duq pr	2.75	11.		z580	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
11⅞	6	DutchB	.16	1.9		51	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛Y	4⅜	DynAm	.12a	1.7	7	8	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
40⅝	24¾	EG&G	.60	1.6	13	43	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	— ⅜
3¼	1⅞	EMI	.19l		53	123	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27½	23¼	E Syss	1	4.3	11	48	23½	23¼	23½	— ½
25⅝	19	EagleP	.88	4.0	7	47	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
24¼	17¼	Easco	1.20	6.9	6	34	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
12⅝	6½	EastAir			3	809	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
25⅝	21⅝	EsAir	pf2.69	12.		10	22⅛	21⅞	21¾	— ⅜
24	13	EastGF	.92	5.5	9	662	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ⅜
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl	1.60	12.	8	18	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
66⅞	51	EsKod	2.40	4.7	8	1196	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	— ⅛
29⅞	25½	Eaton s	1.72	6.5	5	87	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21½	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.7	11	170	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	—1
30⅞	23½	EckrdJk	1	4.0	10	259	25½	24⅝	25	— ¼
35	24¾	EdisBr	1.32	5.0	6	10	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
23¼	14	Edwrd	.60a	3.9	4	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22¼	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	6.8	7	1168	20	19⅝	19½	— ½
24⅝	19½	EPG	dpf2.35	12.		24	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
12⅝	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	2.7	6	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	ElecAssc			10	46	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
28	15⅜	EDS	1	4.6	12	24	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
7¼	3⅛	ElMeMg			5	122	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
10⅞	7⅛	EMM	pf.75k			14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.8	7	x40	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
7⅜	3½	Elixlr			23	592	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
39	32¼	EmrsEl	1.44	4.4	10	340	33⅜	32⅝	32½	—1⅛
23⅛	16⅜	EmryA	1	5.1	11	86	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
41⅜	30¼	Emhart	2.40	7.2	5	268	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	
15	12¼	EmpDs	1.40	11.	7	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	1.9	8	15	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	24⅝	EngMC	1.98	4.6	7	507	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	—1¼
21	13⅞	EnnisB	s.56	3.5	7	38	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
27⅜	16¾	Ensrch	1.56	6.5	11	239	25¼	24	24⅛	— ⅞
107	102⅜	Ens	pf10.32	10.		y1000	100¼	d100¼	100¼	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅞	Entex s	.80	4.8	8	64	16¾	16⅜	16½	
26	16	Envrtec	1	5.4	15	47	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
24⅝	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	10.	7	28	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
12¼	9⅞	Equimk	.96	9.6	5	3	10	10	10	
25½	21¼	Eqmk	pf2.31	11.		4	21	d21	21	— ¼
23½	17¾	EqutG	s1.64	7.8	5	39	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
24½	22½	EqtGs pf	2	8.9		z20	22½	22½	22½	
20¾	16⅛	EqtLf	2	12.	8	22	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—
32	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.8	6	294	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—
23⅜	8½	Esquire	.70	3.9	6	17	18⅛	17⅞	18	+
15¼	10⅞	EssexCh	.70	6.3	5	27	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
30½	9⅝	Estrlin	.80	3.4	7	56	25	23¾	23⅞	
30	19⅞	Ethyl	1.35	5.5	5	47	25	24¾	24⅞	
75¼	51	Ethyl	pf2.40	3.7		1	65	65	65	
24⅝	16	EvanP	1.20a	5.7	5	144	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅝	12⅛	Evan	pf1.40	12.		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅝	18⅛	Evan	pf2.10	12.		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
38	23½	ExCelO	1.90	5.8	6	87	34¼	33	33	
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr	1.77e	11.		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
61¼	47½	Exxon	4	7.0	8	1726	56⅞	56½	56⅝	
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.4	6	139	26⅝	25¾	26	+
39	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.8		6	33⅝	33¼	33¼	
11⅞	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	4.8	8	283	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8	5	FabriCtr	.28	5.3	5	25	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
7¼	3⅝	FacetEnt			86	27	6	5⅝	6	+
36	25	Fairchd s	1	3.1	7	237	32½	32	32	
11¾	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	7.0	10	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+
11	8⅝	Fairmtpf	1	9.1		z140	11	11	11	
15⅝	9	FamDlr	.40	3.2	7	14	12½	12¼	12⅜	
16⅞	11⅛	FrWstFn			4	37	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	FarahMf				41	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Fedders				111	4	3⅞	3⅞	
46¼	31⅛	FedCo	2.40	6.5	5	93	37½	37	37	
39⅝	21	FedExpr			11	263	34¼	32⅝	33	
20¼	15⅝	FdMog	s1.08	6.4	5	70	17¼	17	17	
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	7.9	5	989	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
31	18⅛	FedPB	.90	3.4	25	263	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
17⅞	12⅛	FdSignl	s.80	5.5	6	205	15½	14½	14⅝	
34⅝	28⅛	FedDSt	1.70	5.8	7	160	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	
29⅝	18¾	Ferro	1.20	5.5	6	175	22	21¾	22	
13½	7	FldFin	.60	7.1	3	57	8⅝	8½	8½	
34⅝	29½	FidUni	2.80	8.6	6	7	32½	32⅛	32½	
37¾	22¼	Fldcst	1.40a	5.3	4	16	26½	26	26	
18½	9	Flimwy	.20b	1.5	9	109	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
11	8	Flimwy pf				14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
19	10	FinCpA	.50	3.5	6	29	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
19½	11⅞	FinSBar	1	7.3	4	230	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.40	4.5	6	110	32½	31⅛	31⅛	
13⅞	9¼	Firestn	.60	6.4		537	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
21¾	14	FtChrt	.88	5.3	5	345	15½	14⅞	15	
24¾	16⅛	FstChic	1.20	7.3	5	360	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	4.2	7	68	37⅝	36¾	36¾	
42¼	31¼	FtInBn	1.40	4.0	7	124	36	35⅜	35⅜	
22⅝	8	FstMiss	.40	2.4	31	138	17⅝	16⅝	17	
33½	25	FstNBo	2.20	7.2	5	249	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	
25¼	21	FNStBn	2.20	10.	5	13	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+
16⅛	10¾	FstPa	1.32	12.	6	638	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
3	1⅞	FstPa wt				14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅜	1½	FtPaMtg				44	2	2	2	
19½	10½	FtUnRt	1.20	8.1	15	x28	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅛	6⅝	FtVaBk	.50	7.1	5	26	7⅛	7	7	
28⅜	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.2	5	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31¼	19¾	FischM	1.10	5.8	6	29	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	6.9		102	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
23	13⅛	FishrScl	.52	2.6	7	135	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+
14½	7⅝	FleetEnt	.52	6.4	6	115	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
18¾	15½	Fleming	.90	5.6	6	56	16⅛	15½	16	
21¼	12⅝	FlexiV	.80	5.9	5	159	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
15	12¾	Flexl	pf1.61	13.		9	13	12⅞	12⅞	
51⅝	25¼	Flintkt	1.40b	2.9	8	488	48⅝	48	48½	+
63	38¼	FlaECst			4	18	52⅝	51½	51½	
28⅞	24⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.6	6	294	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+
32⅞	27	FlaPow	2.76	10.	7	55	27¾	27½	27⅝	

(Continued on Page 11)

LONESTAR

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		FlaStl 1.88	5.5	4	15	33	32¾	32¾	
		Fluor s 1	2.4	11	219	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
		FoolaC 1.78	8.0	7	8	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
		FordM 4	10.	3	1487	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
		ForMK 1.56	6.1	5	800	26⅛	24⅝	25½	+ ⅝
		FMK pf1.80	4.4		73	40¾	40⅛	40⅝	—
		FtDear 1.24	11.		25	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
		FtHow 1.32	3.1	10	16	42¼	42	42⅛	— ¼
		FosWh s .64	3.2	7	193	20	d19	19⅝	— ¼
		Foiomat .25i		22	221	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
		FourPhs		12	202	36⅝	35	35	—2
		FoxStaP .68	7.8	6	25	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
		Foxbro 1.20	3.3	10	57	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
		FrankM .30	3.8	5	215	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅜
		FrptMn s1.20	3.0	13	583	41¾	39⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
		Frigtrn .30	2.7	9	78	11⅜	11	11	— ½
		Fruehf 2.40	8.3	4	326	29⅝	28¾	28¾	— ¾
		Fuqua .44	3.7	3	387	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		Fuqa pf1.25	9.1		9	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —							
		GAF .68	6.7	5	223	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
		GAF pf 1.20	7.9		6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		GATX 2	5.2	9	511	40	37⅞	38⅛	—2⅝
		GAT pf 2.50	5.3		2	47	47	47	—3
		GCA .20	.6	21	172	34¼	32⅛	33¼	—1
		GDV		4	77	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
		GF Eqp		9	37	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		GK Tec 1.10	5.8	10	570	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ¼
		GK pf 1.94	8.1		38	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
		GMR Pr		26	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		GamSk s.50	5.9	5	21	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ½
		GaSk pf1.75	7.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
		Gannett 1.76	3.9	13	193	45½	45	45	— ⅝
		GdeStr .38	5.1	4	30	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
		Garfink 1.24	7.2	5	15	17½	17⅛	17¼	
		GasSvc 1.28	8.3	6	86	16	15⅛	15⅛	
		Gatewy .60	7.3	4	18	8½	8⅛	8¼	
		GearhtO .32	.7	21	55	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
		Geico 1	3.0	10	22	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
		GemCo			17	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
		GAInv 1.22e	9.6		76	12⅝	12½	12¾	
		GnAmO .60b	1.1	25	48	56⅝	55	56⅝	+ ½
		GnBcsh .80	5.4	4	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		GnCore s		16	82	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
		GCinm s.68	3.4	8	98	20⅛	19½	19¾	— ⅛
		GDyn s 1.20	2.8	7	x781	44	42¼	43	— ⅝
		GenEl 2.80	5.8	8	1300	48⅜	47¾	47⅞	— ⅝
		GnFds 2	5.9	7	456	33⅝	33½	33¾	
		GnGth 1.56e	4.2	28	291	38	37⅞	37½	— ⅜
		GnHost .70	3.7	9	88	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅜
		GnInst .80	2.1	8	625	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1
		GnInstr pf 3	7.7		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
		GenMed .44	3.3	10	x63	13¾	13½	13½	
		GnMills 1.32	5.3	9	607	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
		GMot 6.30e	11.	4	2011	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
		GMot pf3.75	9.3		2	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
		GMot pf 5	9.0		3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
		GnPort .80	5.9	4	153	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
		GPU 1.40e	16.	4	657	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
		GnRefr		64	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
		GnSignl 1	3.1	10	411	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
		GnSteel .40b	4.6	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		GTE 2.72	9.9	6	1484	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
		GTE pf 2.50	9.2		4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
		GTE pf 2.48	11.		20	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
		GTFl pf1.30	9.8		z400	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
		GTire 1.50	6.8	5	233	22¼	21⅝	22	
		Genesco		17	215	3⅝	d 3½	3⅝	
		Genst o s1.20			98	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
		GenuPt s.88	3.6	12	47	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
		GaPac 1.10	4.2	8	1191	26⅝	26	26½	— ⅛
		GaPac pf2.24	7.0		401	32⅝	d32	32	— ½
		GaPac pfB			6	32¼	d32	32¼	
		GaPw pf2.56	12.		13	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
		GaPw pf2.52	12.		6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
		GaPw pf2.75	12.		16	23⅝	23½	23½	
		GaPw pf7.72	12.		z160	65½	65¼	65½	
		Geosrc .80	2.0	11	66	40	38¾	39½	—1⅛
		GerbPd 1.62	6.3	8	64	26⅝	25½	25¾	— ⅛
		Getty 1.40	2.2	12	1125	64⅝	62	63½	— ⅝
		Getty pf1.20	6.7		7	18	18	18	
		GiantPC .60	7.7	10	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
		GibrFn .60	5.5	5	59	11½	11	11	— ½
		GldLew 1	5.4	4	90	19⅛	18⅝	18½	—1⅛
		GiffHil s.92	6.3	5	30	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅝
		Gillette 1.72	6.8	7	869	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
		GinosInc .20	2.0	7	250	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		GleasW .80	3.9	6	41	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
		GlobMar .20	.9	18	302	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
		GldWFn .50	4.2	6	654	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
		Gdrich 1.44	7.0	4	549	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		Goodyr 1.30	8.9	5	685	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.6	5	21	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
32⅝	22⅜	Gould 1.72	6.8	7	72	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.7	8	195	36¼	36	36	
39	31	Graingr .92	2.6	11	174	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
14⅝	10⅝	Granitvl 1	8.3		25	12	12	12	
17⅝	10⅝	GrayDr .80	7.5	7	30	10¾	d10½	10⅝	
10⅛	5	GtAtPc			103	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
32⅛	22⅝	GtLkInt .68	2.6	4	17	26½	26	26	— ½
27¾	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.5	9	11	26¾	26½	26½	
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	4.3	7	145	34	32⅝	32½	—1½
27⅜	16¾	GtWFin s.84	4.3	5	2128	19¾	19¼	19½	— ½
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	8.0	8	382	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
2⅜	5-16	Greyhnd wt			112	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	
10⅝	7⅜	GrowG .44b	4.9	6	54	9⅛	9	9	
6⅛	3½	GthRty			380	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	14¾	Grumm 1.20	6.9	10	93	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
12⅝	10	Guardin s.32	2.9	6	28	11	10¾	11	
18⅝	11¼	GifWstn .75	5.0	3	629	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
72	64½	GifW pf 5.75	7.9		18	u72½	72½	72½	+ ½
86	55⅝	GifW pf 3.87	5.3		1	73	73	73	
38⅞	28⅝	GifW pf 2.50	7.6		28	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ¾
35⅞	22¼	GulfOil 2.25	7.1	6	1699	32½	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	8½	GulfRes .32	1.8	9	428	18⅝	17½	18⅛	— ¾
29	14⅝	GulfR pf1.30	5.7		12	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
27	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	7.2		32	23	22⅛	22⅛	—1
13⅝	11⅛	GifSlUt 1.36	11.	7	136	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
59	48	GifSU pf5.08	11.		z10	48	48	48	
27⅛	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.2	10	1925	24⅛	21¾	23⅜	+2⅝
14⅝	6	Gulton .50	4.2	7	128	12⅛	11⅞	12	
		— H—H—H —							
6¼	2⅜	HMW		6	87	5¾	5¼	5½	— ½
25⅛	21⅝	HackW s 2	9.3	7	12	22	d21½	21½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Haloco		3	40	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22	HallFB 1.34	5.0	10	15	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
84⅝	58¾	Hallibt 1.80	2.4	11	1127	75⅝	74⅜	75⅛	— ⅜
25⅛	17½	HamrP 1.40	7.0	5	28	20½	20	20	— ⅜
16⅜	13⅛	HanJS 1.51e	11.		49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20½	17¼	HanJI 1.84a	11.		x21	17¼	d17	17	
20⅛	10½	Hndlmn 1	8.9	5	86	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
31¼	14¼	HandyH .60	2.2	14	82	27	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
41⅛	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	5.2	6	68	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
41⅛	26⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	4.4	9	12	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅜
15⅝	8½	Hardees .24	2.0	5	121	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ½
26	11⅜	Harnishf 1	5.1	29	110	20¼	19¼	19½	— ⅝
32⅝	15⅜	Harrah .50	1.8	14	85	28⅝	27	27⅛	—1⅜
34⅜	24⅝	HarrBk 2	7.4	6	17	27	26⅝	27	
34⅛	25⅛	Harris .72	2.4	12	417	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
35⅝	28	Harsco 1.80	6.1	6	20	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
15⅜	10	HartSM .88	7.6	5	91	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
25	16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.5	12	176	22½	22¼	22½	
13	7	HartfZd .40b	4.8	4	23	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	— ½
16⅝	13½	HattSe 1.50	11.	9	x2	14	14	14	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	HwlIEl 2.24	9.3	7	29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
21¾	11⅝	HayesA 1.28	9.8	217	30	13⅛	13	13	
18⅝	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.7	7	37	16⅝	16	16⅛	
23⅝	18½	HeathTec s		5	7	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.0	8	167	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
24	4⅝	HeclaM		10	553	18⅝	16½	16⅝	—1½
28	21¼	HellmB s		11	737	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
44⅛	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.6	8	35	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC		7	65	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	4.3	9	459	29	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅜
38⅛	35	HelmrP s.36	1.0	14	62	36¼	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
3½	1⅜	HemCop			67	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8½	7⅝	HemInc .66e	8.3		4	8	8	8	— ⅛
22⅝	14½	Herculs 1.10	5.6	6	579	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	5.9	7	45	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
11⅜	7	Hesston			14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅜	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	10.		14	15¼	15	15¼	
31⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.6	9	91	27½	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
60⅞	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.7	16	924	56⅝	54⅝	55	—1½
11⅜	5½	HghVlt .10	1.1	11	40	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅜
38⅛	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.1	7	125	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.4	9	752	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.2	8	40	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	Holiday .66	3.8	8	1501	17⅝	17	17¼	— ⅜
23⅝	15	HollyS			8	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅜
11	9½	HmeG pf1.10	12.		44	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
43⅛	29	Homst 1.20a	3.3	11	121	39⅛	37⅝	38⅝	— ½
28	22	Honda .37e	1.5	22	11	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
82⅝	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.5	7	1092	74⅝	73⅝	74	— ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	6.6	5	33	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
11½	2½	Horizon		9	254	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅝	HospCp .50	1.4	13	236	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
22½	13	Hostlati .60	3.6	6	618	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
36⅝	25⅝	HougM 1.40	4.4	7	192	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HousFb .20	4.4	13	161	4½	d 4¼	4½	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	8.2	5	217	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
33½	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	7.8		8	32⅝	32	32	— ½
31⅝	26⅜	HousIn 2.36	8.6	6	807	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
36	19⅜	HousNG 1.10	3.5	9	235	31⅝	30⅞	31	— ⅞
23⅝	9	HowdJn .44	2.5	11	4827	18⅝	17	17⅞	—2⅝
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	10.	9	8	17	16¾	17	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24½	16½	HudMn g.30e			15	21½	21	21	— ⅛
21	8¼	Hutfy .48	3.9	7	61	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.9	13	863	46⅝	44⅝	45⅝	— ½
36⅝	14¼	Human .75	2.5	11	267	30½	29⅝	30	— ⅜
23⅜	20½	Huma pf2.50	12.		29	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	8	61	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
21½	13½	HuttEF .80	4.7	4	83	17½	17	17	— ⅜
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.1	9	32	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22½	IC Ind 1.84	7.1	5	170	27	25½	26	—1
47⅜	39⅝	IC In pf 3.50	8.6		17	40¼	40	40½	—1
8	3⅜	ICN			111	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
49⅝	36	INACp 3	6.7	5	99	45⅝	44½	44½	—1⅛
17⅝	15	INAIn 1.68	11.		21	15½	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.4	35	716	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
23	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25	6.2		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
18⅜	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.4		10	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
27	23	IdahoP 2.40	10.	9	42	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.3	5	97	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
7	4	IdealT			64	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	IllPowr 2.28	11.	8	805	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
52	44½	IlPow pf4.47	10.		z10	43	d43	43	—1⅜
29½	20⅜	ITW 1	4.0	8	146	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.28	5.9	4	100	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
24	14⅝	INCO .40	2.0	78	431	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	IncCop			54	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
111½	99	IndiM pf 12	12.		z150	100	99	99	—1
22½	17¾	IndiM pf2.15	12.		15	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	IndiM pf2.25	12.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30⅝	25	IndiGas 2.40	8.5	5	9	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.7	7	107	22	21⅝	21⅝	
21⅝	15⅝	IndlNat 1.44	7.8	5	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	11⅝	Inexco .14	.6	25	512	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
59⅝	44⅝	IngerR 3.16	5.9	8	366	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅜
41⅛	30⅝	IngR pf 2.25	7.3		282	32⅛	32	32	—1
16⅝	11⅝	IngrTec .54	3.6	9	18	15⅛	14⅝	15	
40⅝	32⅝	InldStl 2.80a	8.5	4	140	33¼	32⅝	33	— ¼
16	11½	Insilco .94b	7.7	5	53	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
18	13½	Insilc pf1.25	8.4		8	15	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	InstInvTr			7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.8	10	131	25⅝	24	24	—1⅝
21⅝	17⅝	IlcpSe 1.92a	11.		37	18	17½	17⅝	
42⅝	34	Interco 2.40	6.0	6	62	40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	8.7	11	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
17	10¼	IntAlum .60	5.3	6	75	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
80	65	IBM s 3.44	5.3	13	6507	65⅝	65	65½	— ¼
25⅝	19⅜	IntFlav .80	4.0	12	160	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
45½	31⅜	IntHarv 2.50	7.1	4	1233	36¼	34⅝	35⅛	—1¼
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.6	7	170	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	— ⅜
45	40⅛	IntMinr pf 4	9.6		2	41⅜	41	41⅜	— ⅜
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	6.5	6	48	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.8	4	945	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
28⅛	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.5	9	49	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	— ⅜
32⅝	24⅝	IntTT 2.20	8.6	5	1279	26⅛	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
52½	40⅝	IntTT pfK 4	9.4		74	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	31⅛	IntTT pf2.25	6.9		3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	46½	IntTT pf4.50	9.8		52	46½	d46	46	— ½
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.7	6	46	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.3	7	17	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅜	IntstPw 1.50	11.	6	28	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
26⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.5	6	226	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	13	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	IowlIG 2	11.	6	20	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25½	21	IowlIl pf2.31	11.		z300	21	21	21	
26¼	22½	IowaPL 2.52	11.	7	22	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.8	5	29	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3	16	65	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
34	14	ItekCp		13	417	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1
32⅝	5⅜	ItelCp .80	11.		761	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅜
14½	6	Itel pf 1.44	21.		77	7½	7	7	— ⅜
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅝	JmesF 1.40	5.8	10	18	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
12½	6⅝	Jamsw .08b	.8	4	11	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
18½	14¼	Janlzen 1	6.6	6	25	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
13⅛	9⅝	JapnF 1.53e	17.		131	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
38	29	JeffPilt 1.20	3.8	8	159	33⅛	32	32	—1
44	29¼	JerCpf 4	13.		z300	30½	30½	30½	— ½
97¼	69⅝	JerCpf 9.36	13.		z100	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
84⅝	59	JerCpf 8.12	14.		z100	60	60	60	—1
83⅝	58	JerCpf 8	14.		z230	59	59	59	— ½
82	59	JerCpf 7.88	13.		z50	60	60	60	
117	95½	JerCpf 13.50	13.		z60	102	101	101	—1½
23⅝	16⅝	JerCpf 2.18	13.		7	16½	16¼	16¼	
27	19	JewelC 1.68	6.7	7	125	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Jewelcor		12	91	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
32⅝	22½	JhnMan 1.92	8.3	5	301	24⅝	23	23	—1
64⅝	57⅝	JnMn pf5.40	9.4		18	58	57⅝	57⅝	
81½	67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9	14	582	69⅝	68½	68⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	JohnEF		16	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	21⅜	JohnCn 1.10	4.5	6	74	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
39⅝	28¼	JohnC pf 2	6.3		1	32	32	32	— ⅜
16¼	10½	JonLgn .60	5.6	9	45	11	10⅝	10¾	
50	43½	JonLaupf 5	11.		z40	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37½	27¼	Jorgen 1.30	4.2	5	9	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
22⅝	16¼	Jostens 1	5.4	8	57	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
36	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.9	8	64	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —							
80	43½	KLM 3.49e	7.9	9	4	44	44	44	— ½
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.4	8	1094	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	6.0	4	964	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
73	58	KalAl pf4.12	6.0		7	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	—1⅜
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	6.4	4	516	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.4		3	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	5.0	15	301	30⅝	29½	29⅝	—1⅛
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.2	5	53	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.6	9	256	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
27⅛	24	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	42	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ¼
26¼	21	KCPL pf2.33	11.		5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
33¼	17½	KCSoln 1.10	4.1	7	44	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	16	KanGE 1.90	11.	10	62	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	18⅛	KanNb 1.48	7.4	7	75	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11.	7	145	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Katyind		3	56	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	6.3		2	23	23	23	— ⅜
13⅝	5⅝	KaufBr .24	2.6	7	x331	9⅝	9	9¼	— ½
17	14⅝	Kauf pf 1.50	10.		x4	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
20⅝	11	Keene .60	3.4	6	31	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅛	Keller .30	2.8	7	67	11	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅝	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.2	9	404	19	17⅝	18⅛	—1
16⅝	10	Kellwd .80	7.9	13	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	10	KenilRty .20e	.8	200	169	27⅝	25⅝	26	—2
47⅝	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.1	8	18	42⅝	43	43¼	— ⅜
30⅝	19	Kennct 1.20	4.7	17	539	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ¼
21⅝	17⅜	KyUtil 2.04	11.	6	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16	9¼	KerrGls .44	4.2	6	62	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19½	17¼	KerrG pf1.70	9.7		1	17½	17½	17½	
66½	41⅛	KerrM 1.55	2.6	10	478	61⅛	58⅝	60¼	— ⅜
17¼	9½	KeysCon		31	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17	Keysint s.48	2.1	14	24	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
39⅝	27⅜	KiddeW 1.40	4.7	5	98	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅜
51¼	42¼	KiddepfC 4	8.6		3	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	
30	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.3		1	26	26	26	— ½
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	7.1	6	93	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.1	6	38	13	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅛	16¼	Kirsch 1.32	7.5	5	38	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.0	9	63	24	23	23	—1
27⅝	14½	Koehrin 1.10	5.1	5	164	23⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	19⅝	Kollmr .64	2.3	8	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	4.9	8	24	24½	24¼	24¼	
48	41½	Kopprpf 4	9.5		z100	44	42¼	42¼	—2⅜
50⅝	43	Kraft 3	6.5	7	183	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅜
13½	7½	Kroehlr		3	9⅛	9	9		— ⅛
27	18⅝	Kroger s1.36	6.2	6	101	23	21⅝	22	— ½
32⅝	24½	Kubota .58e	2.0	21	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
17¼	12¼	Kuhlm .80a	6.6	5	19	12⅝	d12⅛	12½	— ⅛
15	9	Kysor .88	7.2	4	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		— L—L—L —							
11⅝	5⅝	LFE .06r	.7	8	21	9¼	9	9	— ¼
18	14¼	LITCO 1	6.0	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
11⅛	5⅝	LTV		2	696	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16	9¼	LTVA .32f	2.5		2	13	13	13	— ¼
10⅝	6½	LTV pf I			10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60	11.		123	25⅛	24½	24½	— ⅜
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	17¼	LacGas 1.86	9.0	5	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
19½	15⅝	LamsSe s.80	4.8	6	56	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ¼
22½	12	LaneBry 1	7.9	6	40	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
42¼	22½	Lanier .50	1.3	14	66	38½	37½	38⅛	
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	5.6	12	66	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.5	4	143	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅜
24½	18⅝	LswTr s1.20	5.3	6	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.4	10	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	4.8	6	21	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ½
15⅝	11¼	LegPlat n.44	3.9	5	91	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LehValInd		6	89	1½	d 1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		186	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅜
23⅝	15	Lennar s.08t	.5	6	322	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
30	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.0	8	21	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.6	5	32	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC			37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	13⅛	LevFin .75a	5.6		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
69	31⅛	LeviStr 2.20	3.7	7	289	60⅜	59	59⅝	—1⅛
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.8	5	189	21⅝	20½	21⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	8.1	4	136	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
58⅝	51	LOFpf 4.75	9.0		3	53	52½	52½	— ⅜
21½	16	LibtyCp s.60	3.8	6	171	16½	d15⅝	15⅝	—1
4	2	LibrtyLn		30	29	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			12	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
20¼	13⅛	Lifemk s.48	2.7	9	86	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
41⅜	29⅝	Liggt 2.50	8.4	6	163	30⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
82¼	71⅛	Liggt pf 7	9.6		z50	73	73	73	+1
61⅛	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.7	13	577	57¼	57	57	— ½
48	34	LincNt 2.80	6.9	7	46	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		14	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.4	8	209	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
36½	17⅝	Litton 1b	3.1	7	949	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ⅜
72¼	44	Litton pf 3	4.5		1	66½	66½	66½	+1½
20⅝	17⅜	Litton pf 2	10.		20	19½	19⅛	19½	— ¼
30	16½	Lockhd		5	920	22⅝	21⅛	21¼	—1⅛
45	20⅝	Loctite .48	1.3	15	45	37⅝	37	37⅛	—1⅜
69⅝	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.1	5	599	56	55⅛	55⅝	— ¼
18⅝	9⅝	LomFn 1	7.3	8	x30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21	14½	LomMt 2.20e	12.	8	x10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
26⅞	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	5.7	5	225	25	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
18⅝	15	LILCo 1.78	11.	7	200	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	22	LIL pfO2.47	12.		22	22½	d21¼	21¼	— ⅞
33	24	LongDr .76	2.7	12	6	28⅝	28	28½	
39¼	23½	LoralCo 1	2.9	10	62	36½	35	35	—1⅛
48⅝	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.5	12	1029	43¼	41½	42⅛	— ½
26⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	2.7	7	566	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	— ⅞
22⅝	18½	LouvGs 2.06	11.	9	57	18⅝	d18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Lowenst .30	3.0	4	25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
49⅝	39⅜	Lubrzl 1.60	3.5	11	291	46⅝	45½	45⅝	—1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	LuckyS 1	6.3	8	141	16⅛	16	16	
18⅝	8⅝	Ludlow .70	5.7	12	68	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
17½	14	Lukens .96	6.7	6	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
22⅝	10½	LynCSys .40	2.2	14	45	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅝
		— M—M—M —							
30⅞	19¼	MACOM s.24	.9	19	46	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅛
55½	31⅝	MCA 1.50	3.2	8	135	48⅝	46½	47⅛	—1⅝
15⅝	8	MEI .40	3.3	7	86	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅜
38⅜	18	MGIC 1	3.8	8	1115	27⅜	26⅛	26½	—1⅝
18⅝	13½	MacAF 1	6.5	7	55	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.9	6	49	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Macke .52	6.2	5	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	8½	Macmill .72	4.0	10	916	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅜
32	15½	Mcmi pf1.20	4.2		10	28½	28⅛	28½	
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	85	43⅝	43½	43½	— ¼
49	43	Macypf 4.25	9.1		z110	46½	45	46½	+ ½
18⅝	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	8.0		299	17	16	16¼	—1¼
13	7⅜	MagicCf .60	7.4	4	144	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32	26½	MalonH 1.12	3.9	10	508	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
12⅛	6¼	Manhin .30b	4.8	3	123	6⅝	d 6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	ManhLf .30	4.4	10	51	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
39½	30½	MfrHan 2.28	7.4	5	692	30¾	30½	30⅝	
37⅝	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.7	10	99	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ¼
44⅛	24⅝	MarMl s.80	1.9	10	267	43	41¼	41⅝	—1¼
46⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.40	3.3	7	663	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞	— ¼
20⅝	13½	MarMid .80	4.6	6	303	18⅛	17⅝	17½	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	MarionL .64	5.3	17	45	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
15⅝	9⅝	MarkCtI .36	3.1	12	114	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—1
32⅝	20	Marley 1	4.7	6	40	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
18⅝	10¼	Marriot .16	1.0	10	4585	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
72¼	56½	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	22	66½	66	66	— ⅜
25⅝	15⅛	MrshF 1.24	6.7	9	196	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	26⅝	MartM 2	5.5	5	332	37⅝	36⅛	36½	— ⅜
22¼	9	MaryK .48	2.6	10	37	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅛	Md Cup .56	2.7	8	124	22	20½	21⅛	— ⅝
27¼	18¼	Masco .60	2.5	9	x923	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	Masonlt 1.20	4.5	8	1234	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+1⅛
15	11⅛	MasM 1.37e	12.	9	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	8	MassyF g			94	9¼	9½	9⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	15⅛	MasCp 1.72	11.		36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	MasInc 1.12	11.		46	10⅛	9⅞	9⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	28½	MatsuE .50e	1.7	8	13	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅝
10⅝	6½	Mattel .30e	4.1	6	233	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
7⅝	3½	Mattel wt			101	5	4⅝	5	— ¼
28⅝	23⅝	Mattl pf2.50	11.		16	23½	d23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	6.0	6	432	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.5	7	80	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
5	3½	MaysJW		3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28¾	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.9	8	23	26½	26	26	— ⅜
28⅝	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.6	14	197	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
33½	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.7		11	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
51⅜	39¼	McDnld .56	1.2	11	562	46⅞	46	46½	— ½
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.9	5	471	26½	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
32¼	23½	McDonh 1.32	5.0	5	46	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ½
31⅝	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.1	6	537	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ¼
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.3	9	162	24½	24	24	— ⅜
64¼	19⅝	McIntyr g			z6290	52	50	50¼	—1¼
18⅝	12	McLean .64	4.3	10	13	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	McLout		2	23	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
46¼	9⅝	McMorO .10	.2	253	342	40⅝	37⅛	40½	+3¼
20½	10	McNeil .80	5.0	9	25	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅝
31⅜	22⅝	Mead 1.60	6.3	5	589	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
48½	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.6	11	65	32	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅞
56⅝	24½	Medtrn .60	1.2	14	299	51¼	48⅝	48⅝	—2⅝
31½	24⅞	Melville 1.40	5.1	8	131	27⅜	27½	27½	
51⅛	17⅝	Memorex		3	468	22½	20⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
29⅜	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.2	6	26	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
71⅝	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.9	14	1059	66¼	64½	65⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.8	6	4	32⅛	32	32	— ⅜
21⅞	14¼	MerrLY .96	5.2	7	886	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
75¼	26⅝	MesaPet .48	.7	16	924	68	66¼	67¼	—1
		MesaRoy wi			78	30⅝	30½	30½	
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.9	12	80	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
24⅛	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0		48	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
27⅝	16⅝	MGMs .60	3.5	8	247	18	17⅝	17⅜	— ⅛
73	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.2	9	x17	66⅝	66½	66½	+ ¼
41	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	13.		z60	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
83	54	MtE pfG7.68	13.		z100	61	61	61	—1½
87½	59	MtE pfJ8.32	12.		z50	67	67	67	—1
89	60	MtE pfI8.12	13.		z30	65	63½	63½	—3
92⅝	59	MtE pf 8.32	13.		z220	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
24½	21½	MhCn pf2.05	9.2		7	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
15⅝	12½	McbGs 1.30b	9.3	9	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
28¼	24½	MhWi pf2.67	11.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
25⅝	23	MhWi pf2.12	9.4		1	22½	d22½	22½	— ½
22⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	9.2	6	148	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
27½	21⅜	MdCT pf2.06	8.4		13	24½	23⅝	24½	+1
16⅝	13	MidSUt 1.52	11.	5	642	13½	13¼	13⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4½	1⅝	MidlndM			9	3⅛	3	3	
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	5.3	7	583	23	22⅝	22½	— ⅜
29½	17½	MillerW .90	5.1	7	251	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	16¾	MiltBrd 1	3.3	8	61	30⅝	30	30	— ½
22¾	11½	MltRoy .40	2.2	12	36	18	18	18	
25⅝	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.6	5	10	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
66	49⅝	MMM 2.40	4.8	10	486	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	10.	5	58	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9⅝	MirroCp .96	6.9	9	7	14½	14	14	— ¼
43½	20⅛	Mlsnins 1.02	2.6	7	53	40	39¼	39¼	— ½
57⅝	46	MPacC 3	6.0	5	262	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.7	7	24	11⅝	11½	11½	
24¼	21	MoPS pf2.44	11.		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
56	36¼	Mobil s 2.40	4.9	7	2544	50⅛	48¼	49	— ¾
3⅛	1⅜	MobileH		12	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4	8	294	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Mohasco .90	9.4	8	69	10	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅝	6⅝	MohkDta		10	217	12½	11⅜	12⅛	— ¼
23½	12½	MohkR 1.20	9.2	11	8 24	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	Monrh s 1	6.8	4	23	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
49⅝	17¼	Monogr .65a	1.7	7	19	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
62	45	Monsan 3.40	6.0	7	461	57⅝	56½	56⅝	—1⅛
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	8.8	6	45	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ½
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	10.	7	89	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	17⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.9		43	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7½	MONY .92e	11.	9	58	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.5	5	368	32½	31¼	32	—1
54⅞	43¾	Morgan 2.50	5.5	6	475	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	18¼	MorKn 1.50	4.7	6	119	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	— ⅞
19	13¼	MorseSh .66	3.9	6	26	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	53	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅝	25¼	MorNor 1.40	4.5	9	129	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	— ½
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.5	10	1067	48⅝	48	48	
36⅛	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	226	28⅛	27½	28	— ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	MtSTel 2.32	9.5	7	54	24½	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	5¼	Munford	1.4		52	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	8.0		6	5	5	5	
17½	14	Munsng 1.20	8.3	12	13	14⅝	14½	14½	
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.8	12	16	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
79½	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	14	291	72⅝	71¼	71½	— ½
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	6.1	6	11	16¼	16½	16½	— ½
14⅝	12½	MutOm 1.32	11.		42	12¼	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	7½	MyersL .50	4.9	7	57	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
		— N—N—N —							
22½	12⅝	NCH .64	3.4	9	24	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	NCNB n .64	5.0	5	67	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
81½	56⅝	NCR 1.60	2.5	8	798	65⅝	64½	64⅝	— ⅜
30½	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.5	10	274	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.7	7	651	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—1
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	258	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.4	7	75	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.34	4.8	12	539	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1¼
33⅛	12¼	Narco .68	4.7	20	21	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
32¼	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	5.3	5	155	24¾	24	24½	— ⅜
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	66	55	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	
25⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.6	9	62	20	20	20	— ⅛
45⅛	25½	NCan pf1.50	4.3		1	35	35	35	—1¼
15⅝	9	NiCtyL .60	5.6	7	34	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	6.2	5	15	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
30⅛	18	NatDisl 1.80	7.1	6	184	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
22¼	19⅝	NDist pr1.85	9.5		2	19½	d19½	19½	— ⅛
31	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	9.0	6	19	28½	28¼	28⅛	+ ¼
24⅜	15½	NatGyp 1.32	7.1	4	183	19⅛	18¼	18½	— ⅜
3⅝	2¼	NatHom			226	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19	7⅝	NtLibtn .28	1.9	10	61	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅜
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	3.2	9	271	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
21⅞	12½	NMedE s.50	2.8	9	306	18⅝	17½	17¾	—1
18¼	11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.3	17	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	10	48	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
34	18½	NtSemic		12	2077	33⅝	31⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
21¼	13	NtSvIn 1.08	5.8	6	21	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
18	14½	NStand 1.24	8.6	5	22	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
35½	28⅝	NatlSIl 2.60	8.2	4	158	33½	31⅜	31⅝	—1⅜
5⅜	3⅝	NatTeo		6	47	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
63⅝	35⅝	Natom 2.20	4.0	6	211	56½	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅜
31⅛	27½	Natom wi			24	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
29¼	20½	NevPw 2.12	8.0	7	24	27⅛	26½	26½	—1⅛
17⅜	14½	NevP pf1.60	10.		z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	19⅝	NevP pf2.30	11.		z300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅝	NevP pf1.95	12.		7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	39	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	NEnGE 1.60	11.	6	9	15	15	15	
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	367	25	23¼	23¼	—1⅜
30	25⅝	NEnP pf2.76	11.		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36¼	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.5	7	23	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	106	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
40½	31	NYS pf 3.75	12.		z60	32	31	31	—1
3⅝	2⅛	Newcrp			53	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
10½	7½	Newell n.70	8.8	5	31	8¼	8	8	— ¼
46⅝	21¼	Newhall .80	2.0	8	15	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ½
33⅝	19⅝	Newmt 1.20	4.4	7	358	29	26⅝	27½	—1⅜
17⅝	7¼	Newprk .20	1.4	12	171	15½	14⅝	14¼	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	366	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
56⅛	45½	NiaMpf 5.25	11.		z38	47⅛	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
82	70¼	NiaMpf 7.72	11.		z5000	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+1⅜
14⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.0		47	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
35⅝	26⅝	NICOR 2.52	8.4	6	132	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

Currency Rates

...reading across this table of the October 15, 1979 's closing inter... foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cur... ...es in the national currencies of each of the following financial ...rs. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.lt.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
...dam	1.989	4.299	110.735*	47.20*	0.24	—	6.882*	121.96*	38.085*
...s (a)	28.90	62.41	16.1015	6.859	3.4855*	14.5415	—	17.7205	5.53225
...	1.7956	3.871	—	42.61*	2.164x	90.29*	6.21*	110.10*	34.375*
...(b)	2.1565	—	3.87	9.083	1,790.37	4.2885	62.31	3.51175	11.391
...	829.95	1,791.30	461.86	196.35	—	417.29	28.687	508.64	158.85
...k (c)	—	2.15665	1.79425	4.21875	829.95	1.9888	28.89	1.63525	5.28275
...	4.215	9.105	234.73*	—	5.083x	211.93*	14.585*	258.35*	80.71*
...	1.6312	3.5186	90.85695*	38.748115*	0.19655	82.05645*	5.6467*	—	31.2296*
...	1.38867	0.643051	2.49516	5.85463	1,152.59	2.76178	40.136	2.26561	7.25718

...r values: Belgian financial franc: 29.88 ; Canadian $: 1.1737 ; Danish krone: 5.2227 ; Escudo: ... Hong Kong $: 4.967 ; Irish £: 2.087 ; Norw. krone: 4.9715 ; Peseta: 66.045 ; Schilling: 12.935 ; ...re $: 2.156 ; Swedish krona: 4.2105 ; Yen: 229.30.
...rling: 1.03425 Irish £.
...mmercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. ...gainst Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
... European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
...ng rates or official fixings for European centers: 3pm EST rates for New York.

Tokyo Exchange

October 15, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	389	Matsu E. Wks	530
Canon	570	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	168
Dai Nip. Print	588	Mitsubi Corp.	908
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	495
Fuji Photo	625	Mitsukoshi	458
Hitachi	272	Nippon Elec.	378
Honda Motor	555	Sharp	495
C. Itoh	533	Sony Corp	1,700
Japan Air L.	2,430	Sumitomo Bank	262
Kansai El. Pwr.	N.A.	Taisho Marine	290
Kao Soap	N.A.	Takeda	513
Kirin Brewery	391	Teijin	135
Komatsu	339	Tokyo Marine	689
Kubota	344	Toray	172
Matsu El. Ind.	699	Toyota	878

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.00
Albert Heijn	87.00
Algemene Bank	345.00
Amrobank	70.40
A'Dam Rub	43.80
Fokker	26.50
Heineken	80.80
H.V.A.	51.00
Hoogovens	29.10
K.L.M.	87.80
Nat. Nedder	118.60
Pakhoed	51.10
Philips	22.80
Robeco	171.10
Rolinco	143.50
Rorento	109.30
Royal Dutch	151.90
Unilever	126.50
Van Ommeren	198.00
VMF-Stork	45.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,350
GBL (B.lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	406
Electrobel	6,600
GB-Inno-BM	2,590
Hoboken	2,800
Petrofina	5,540
Ph. Gevaert	1,118
Soc. Generale	1,780
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	750

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.90
B.A.S.F.	143.00
Bayer	132.20
Commerzbank	195.30
Cont. Gummi	52.00
Daimler	253.50
Demag	155.80
Deutsche Bnk	260.60
Dresdner Bnk	205.00
Hoechst	131.30
Hoesch	41.60
Karlstadt	269.80
Kaufhof	198.50
K.H.D.	210.20
Lufthansa	85.50
Mannesmann	155.20
Metallgesell.	245.50
Neckermann	143.00
RWE new	186.00
Schering	224.00
Siemens	271.50
Thyssen	89.50
Varta	172.00
Veba	149.50
Volkswagen	199.00

London

Anglo-Am Co	$9.20	Glaxo Gp	4.53
Anglo-Am	0.82¾	Gt Un St	3.98
Barclays Bnk	4.50	Guinness	N.A.
Beecham Gp	1.52	Hawker-Sidd	1.76
BICC	1.14	Hudson Bay	$ N.A.
Boots	1.85	Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.60
Bowater	1.74	Imps	0.86
BAT Ind.	2.97	Marks & Spen.	1.00
BOC Int'l	0.67	Metal Box	2.78
Brit. Pet.	3.36	Nichols	N.A.
Burmah	1.43	Plessey	1.23
Chartered	Susp.	Rand Mines	N.A.
Cadbury Sc.	0.64½	Rank Org.	2.06
Cons.Gold Fds	2.83	Royal Dutch	35½
Courtaulds	0.89	R.T.Z.	3.08
De Beer D	$7.94	Shell	3.48
Decca Rec	N.A.	Thorn (A)	4.10
Distillers	2.24	Tube Invest.	3.04
Dunlop	0.59	Union Carb.	$9.15
E Mus Ind	0.95	Vickers	1.47
Free St Ged	34½	War L.3½	0.32¾
GEC	3.71	West Deep	$21⅞
GKN	2.66	West Drief	$54½
		West Hold	$43⅛
		West Mln	N.A.
		Woolworth	0.76½
		ZCI	Susp.

Milan

Bastogi	772.00
ERBA	2,543.00
ErcMarelli	380.00
Fiat	2,545.00
Finsider	723.00
Generali	42,200.00
IFI	2,761.00
Italgas	753.00
Italsider	340.00
LaRinas	195.00
Montedis	177.50
Olivetti	1,335.00
Pirelli	1,870.00
Snia Visco	810.00

Paris

Air Liquide	474.90
BSN	888.00
Carrefour	1,612.00
Cim Lafarge	253.20
Cie Bancaire	456.00
CFP	294.00
CGE	359.00
CCF	169.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,215.00
Ferodo	342.00
Gen Occident	295.00
Imetal	70.10
L Oreal	695.00
Mach Bull	66.70
Michelin	890.00
Moet Henn	535.00
Moulinex	86.80
Paribas	231.50
PUK	104.50
Penarroya	61.40
Perrier	321.00
Peugeot	287.00
Rh Poulenc	287.00
Saclior	28.00
St Gobain	132.80
Suez	278.00
Telemecan	782.80
Thomson	224.80
Usinor	14.58

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,600
B Boveri	2,000
Cib Geigy	1,285
Cr Suisse	2,265
Fisher	795
HofRochN	7,450
Nestle	3,605
Sandoz	4,400
Ste B. Suisse	408
Sulzer	2,930
U.B. Suisse	3,490

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

Net Asset Value as of August 31, 1979
U.S. $13.09

Listed Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Agent:
Banque Generale du Luxembourg

Investment Bankers:
Manila Pacific Securities S.A.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 15, 1979

...net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the ...tion of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin... ...bols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; ...monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

...K JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
Baerbond SF 692.40
Conbar SF 648.00
Grobar SF 614.00
Stockbar SF 730.80

...QUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
CSF Fund SF 16.11
Crossbow Fund SF 3.71
ITF Fund N.V. $9.66

...ANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
Universal Dollar Trust $6.52
High Interest Sterling £0.93

...TAL INTERNATIONAL:
Capital Int'l Fund $21.07
Capital Italia S.A. $11.77
Convertible Capital S.A. $30.36

...DIT SUISSE:
Actions Suisses SF 311.75
Canasec SF 458.00
C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.50
C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 62.00
Energie-Valor SF 88.25
Ussec SF 429.00
Europa-Valor SF 114.25

INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
Concentra DM 19.90
Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.40

...NEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Baha...
Eurnex Fd. $4.33

...ELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermu...
Fidelity Amer. Assets $28.88
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $65.89
Fidelity Int'l Fund $25.67
Fidelity Pacific Fund $57.60
Fidelity World Fd. $15.59

...ELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
Fidelity Sterling A £3.93
Fidelity Sterling B £8.56
Fidelity Sterling D £17.46

...MANAGEMENT LTD:
Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.35*
G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.34
G.T. Bond Fund $13.49
G.T. Dollar Fund $7.93*
G.T. Technology Fund $18.54

...DINE FLEMING:
Jardine Japan Fund $74.27
Jardine S.East Asia $21.89

...YDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 399.50
Lloyds Int'l Income SF 303.50

...TSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.09

...HSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
...Dir Commodity Tr. $40.86

...ID GROUPE GENEVA
Parlen Sw. R Est SF 1,342.00
Securswiss SF 1,037.00

...SS BANK CORP:
America-Valor SF 320.00
Intervalor SF 58.80
Japan Portfolio SF 347.50
Swissvalor New Ser SF 247.25
Univ. Bond Select SF 66.25
Universal Fund SF 71.36

...ON BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
Amca U.S. Sh. SF 21.25
Bond Invest SF 58.75
Convert-Invest SF 63.00
Eurit Europe Sh. SF 136.50
Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 106.00
Globinvest SF 53.50
Pacific Invest SF 64.25
Romalac-Invest SF 316.50
Safit South Afr Sh. SF 317.00
Sima Swiss R Est SF 226.00

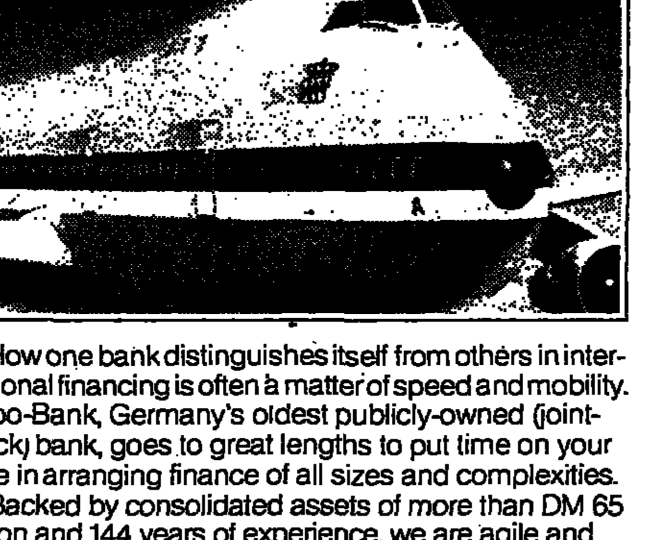
...ON INVESTMENT Frankfurt
Unirenta DM 39.90
Unifonds DM 18.50
Unirak DM 58.50
Uniglobal DM 43.20
Unispecial I DM 61.40
Europafonds DM 25.79

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.92
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.49
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 121.85
(w) CAMIT $10.01
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $34.38
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,403.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund $225.95
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.13
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.34
(w) D.G.C. $45.65
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $19.24
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.30
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,137.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,468.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $225.96
(w) Fanselex Issue Pr SF 1,327.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 68.35
(d) Fonditalia $14.37
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.94
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.87
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $366.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $115.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $118.29
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.07
(w) Intermarket Fund $174.17
(w) Int'l-Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.81
(d) Investa DWS DM 33.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $64.28
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $10.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.93
(w) Japan Selection Fund $71.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $2.54
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,411.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $32.08
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $62.84
(w) Luxfund $29.64
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum sel. Fund $72.21
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.44
4(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund $17.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.77
(w) N.A.M.F. $74.57
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $31.16
(d) Renta Fund $60.07
(d) Rentinvest LF 847.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.77
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 56.90
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.36
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund $886.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $67.12
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.64
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.60
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.23
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.77
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $486.14
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.64
(w) Worldwide Securites $81.27
(w) Worldwide Special $1,442.985/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

Hypo-Bank royal service means speed instead of red tape in international financing.



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D-8000 Munich 2
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HYPOBANK
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Modern Banking in the finest Royal Tradition

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅞	20¾	NorRWn 1.92	8.5	5	222	23¼	22	22½	— ¾
25¼	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.4	4	29	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅞	Norris 1.40	6.5	6	84	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	2.3	7	83	28½	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅝	NoAMlg			55	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	24¾	NoAPhl 1.70	6.0	5	16	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUl 1.10	12.	7	277	9⅝	9½	9½	
21⅞	11	NCalSL .70	4.5	4	42	16	15⅜	15⅜	—1⅛
17⅛	14⅛	NIndPS 1.50	10.	7	104	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
53	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.3	7	397	50¼	47⅜	47⅝	—2⅜
25⅞	21⅜	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	161	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
41¼	35	NSPw pf3.60	10.		z330	35½	35	35	
47½	39¾	NSPw pf4.11	11.		z10	39	d39	39	— ¼
79⅞	69⅝	NSPw pf6.80	9.9		z10	69	d69	69	— ¾
102¾	90	NSPw pf8.80	9.5		z10	93	93	93	
44½	28¾	NorTel a.80			455	40	39	39⅞	— ½
8⅝	4½	Ntmaole g			46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
42¾	27¾	Nortrp 1.80	5.3	5	104	35¼	33¾	33⅞	— ⅝
36½	22⅞	NwstAirl .80	3.0	8	595	27¼	26	26⅝	— ¾
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.4	6	156	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.5	6	569	24	23½	23¾	+ ¼
37⅞	23	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.1	6	223	33¾	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¼	NwtP pf2.50	11.		3	23	d23	23	— ¼
26⅛	22¼	NwtP pf2.36	11.		9	22¼	d22¼	22¼	— ½
11⅞	9⅝	NwMLf .1e	10.	10	x14	10	10	10	+ ⅛
33	26⅞	NwStW 1.80	6.8	5	60	27⅛	d26½	26½	— ⅜
34⅞	22	Norton 1.40	4.7	6	86	30¼	29¾	30	
19⅝	14½	NorSim 1.04b	7.0	6	249	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.8		1	33½	33½	33½	—1¼
35¼	26⅝	Nucor s .36	1.3	6	145	29	27¾	27¾	—1¼
		— O—O—O —							
62	16¾	OKC 1.20	3.2	8	93	39⅝	37¾	38	—2
33⅜	14⅞	OakInd .40	1.4	15	212	28⅞	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
20	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	7.4	8	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
27⅞	14⅞	OcciPet 1.25	4.9	9	2762	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ½
12⅞	4⅞	OcciPet wt			253	11⅛	10½	11	+ ¼
87	48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.4		4	82⅝	80½	81¼	+1⅝
85	48½	OcciP pf 4	5.0		1	80	80	80	
25¼	21⅝	OcciP pf2.50	12.		12	21⅞	d21½	21½	— ⅜
21⅞	17⅞	OcciP pf2.12	12.		22	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
23⅛	18⅝	OcciP pf2.30	12.		11	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
40	27¼	Ogden 2	6.1	5	56	33½	32¾	32¾	—1
17⅝	14¼	OhioEd 1.76	12.	9	933	14¾	14½	14½	
41	31½	OhEd pf3.90	12.		z200	32½	32½	32½	
47½	39¾	OhEd pf4.40	11.		z100	40	40	40	
47	39½	OhEd pf4.44	11.		z20	39	d39	39	— ½
47¼	37½	OhEd pf4.56	11.		z70	40	40	40	+ ½
96¾	83⅜	OhEd pf9.12	12.		z7700	81½	d76⅛	76⅛	—8¼
92½	70½	OhEd pf8.64	12.		z30	71½	d70	70	— ½
106¾	90	OhE pf10.48	11.		z1500	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅞
110	92	OhE pf10.76	12.		z140	92½	92	92½	—1⅞
82½	69⅞	OhP pf 8.04	12.		z100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
24½	19¾	OhP pfG2.27	12.		23	19¼	d19	19	— ¾
123	105¼	OhP pfA 14	13.		z40	108	108	108	+1
17⅞	13¾	OklaGE 1.60	11.	9	489	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
9⅝	8¼	OklGE pf.80	9.7		z70	9	8¼	8¼	
26¼	18¾	OklaNG 1.80	8.7	7	41	21⅜	20⅞	20¾	— ¾
25¼	15⅝	Olin 1	5.6	6	142	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	10	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
26¼	16	Oneida .92	4.7	4	91	21	19½	19½	—1⅞
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	7.7	5	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
15¾	13⅜	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	56	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
9	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	55	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	7⅜	OrionC .30	3.0	6	105	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	9.1	8	71	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	18¾	OutletCo 1	5.2	6	x13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	5.5	5	30	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.7	4	12	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
35	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.8	6	31	29½	28	28½	— ⅞
31⅞	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.3	7	529	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	— ½
22⅞	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.5	4	65	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
72	60	OwnI pf4.75	7.9		6	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
12¼	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.4	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.8	10	38	21½	20⅞	21	+ ¼
12¾	8	PNBMt 1.03e	11.	7	44	9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
34¼	23⅛	PPG 2	6.4	6	93	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	80	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
13½	11	PacAS 1.28	12.		43	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	323	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	20	PacLtg 2.24	10.	6	x182	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
53⅜	38½	PacLm 2.40	5.1	13	107	47⅜	47	47	— ½
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.3	7	33	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22¾	18⅝	PacPw 1.92	10.	8	142	19	18¾	18⅞	
15⅞	12⅝	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	79	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
69	60½	PacTT pf 6	9.8		z300	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¾
22¼	10	PacTin 1	5.4	8	31	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
11¼	6⅞	PaineW .44	5.0	4	92	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15¾	12¾	PaiW pf1.30	9.8		7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
19⅞	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.4	4	34	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Pamida .06i			43	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	PanAm		3	1650	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	5.9	7	518	53½	52½	52½	—1
24¾	14¾	Papcft 1.14b	5.9	6	45	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
22½	10⅜	Pargas 1.08	6.4	8	75	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
36	18⅞	ParkDr s .24	.8	10	129	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
32¾	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.1	8	132	29⅜	29⅛	29½	— ¼
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	8	140	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
18⅝	7	PatPtl		214	138	15½	14⅝	15	— ½
26	15½	Paylsnw .60	2.5	9	139	24½	24	24	— ½
26¾	18⅞	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	440	23⅛	22	22⅜	—1
16⅞	6	Pengo		36	72	13⅜	12½	12¾	— ½
22½	13⅞	PenCen			310	18	17	17⅝	
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			106	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			67	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.2		718	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37¾	27⅝	Penney 1.76	6.2	7	691	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	8.8		3	52½	52½	52½	— ½
21⅝	18½	PaPL 2.04	11.	6	179	19	18⅝	18⅝	
50	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z10	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
94½	80	PaPL pf8.60	11.		z20	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
89½	72¼	PaPL pf8.40	12.		z180	73	d71⅜	71⅜	—2¼
106	94½	PaPL pf9.24	9.8		z2570	94	d93⅝	94	— ½
111	97	PaPL pf 11	11.		z150	97⅝	97	97	
122	106	PaPL pf 13	12.		z270	107	d105¼	105¼	—1½
92½	73½	PaPL pf8.70	12.		z30	73½	73½	73½	
39¼	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	7	144	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ¼
23¾	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.8		23	20⅜	20⅛	20½	— ¼
57¼	26⅜	Pennzol 2.58	5.3	9	347	48⅞	47¾	48¼	— ⅜
16	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.7	8	324	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.9	7	133	36¾	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
28⅞	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.5	10	1274	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	284	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Pertec		10	126	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
42½	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.4	9	28	33	31¾	31¾	—1¼
27½	23⅞	Petrola s		11	12	26	25¾	26	
29	20⅞	PetRs 2.47e	9.2		26	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
26⅜	19	PetRs pf1.75	6.9		7	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
36¼	29	Pfizer 1.32	4.0	11	1120	33⅝	33	33¼	
32	19¾	PhelpD 1	3.9	8	330	26⅛	25	25¾	— ½
17¾	14¾	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	7	315	15	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	31	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z100	31½	31½	31½	— ½
45	37½	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z110	37¼	d37	37¼	— ¼
95	76	PhilE pf8.75	12.		z150	76¼	76	76	
85½	69	PhilE pf7.85	12.		z210	68	d67	67	—2
104½	94	PhilE pf9.52	10.		z50	92½	d92	92	—2
101½	86⅝	PhilE pf9.50	11.		z50	85	d85	85	—1⅝
83	66	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z130	68	67	68	
79⅛	67	PhilE pf7.75	12.		z30	66	d66	66	—1
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	4.0	8	38	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.9	9	1358	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Philind .28	5.6	3	84	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
12	8⅞	Philind pf 1	11.		4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	927	43	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	9¼	PhilVH .60	5.3	5	23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
20	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.6	5	136	16	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅝
22	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	8.1	8	10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.0	9	153	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	
43⅛	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.5	8	624	39	38⅛	38¼	— ¾
54⅞	24½	Pioner 1.92	3.9	11	203	51⅜	49⅞	49⅞	—1¼
27½	23⅝	Pioner wi			9	25⅛	25¼	25¼	
22⅜	15⅛	PionrEl		8	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
30½	21⅜	PitnyB 1.20	4.5	7	272	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ½
33⅛	28	PitnB pf2.12	7.6		27	28⅛	d27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
30⅞	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.1	16	367	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	5	PlanRsc		7	111	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	14	214	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅜
25¾	10⅛	Playboy .12	.9	15	92	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
29¼	19½	Plessey 1e	3.9	9	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
34¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.5	10	49	29⅜	28½	28½	—1⅛
29⅞	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	896	17⅝	17	17¼	
56	25½	Polaroid 1	3.8	8	630	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.4	5	320	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅜
38	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.6	5	9	32	32	32	
21⅛	13	Portec .80b	5.0	8	17	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PortGE 1.70	11.	10	207	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
107	97½	PoG pf11.50	12.		z300	99	98½	99	— ½
26⅞	22	PorG pf2.60	12.		2	22	22	22	
39	27½	Potlch 1.32	3.6	8	150	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ¼
14¾	11⅛	PotmEl 1.34	11.	7	82	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
52	42½	PotEl pf4.50	10.		z70	43½	43½	43½	+1
37¾	21⅜	Premier .81	2.3	10	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ½
16	9⅝	Presley s.36i	3.8	3	44	10	d 9⅝	9⅞	— ½
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		17	185	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	— ⅜
89⅝	72⅜	ProctG 3.40	4.3	11	x296	78⅜	78	78⅜	
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh s.54	3.4	9	65	16⅝	16	16	—1
28	18⅝	Proler .75e	3.4	5	25	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
17⅝	13½	PSvCol 1.60	11.	9	184	14½	14¼	14¼	
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	10.		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
27	23½	PSInd 2.32	9.7	7	624	24⅛	23⅞	24	
82½	71⅜	PSIn pf 7.15	9.3		z20	77	77	77	+5¼
22⅝	17⅝	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	385	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23¼	PSNH pf2.75	12.		z50	23	d23	23	— ¾
27¼	23⅜	PSNH pf2.81	12.		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
21½	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	10.	8	120	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23½	19⅝	PSvEG 2.20	11.	6	1285	19⅝	d19¼	19⅜	— ¼
15¾	13⅛	PSEG pf1.40	11.		2	13⅛	d13	13	— ⅛
49⅛	39½	PSEG pf4.30	12.		z250	38½	d35	35	—4½
59½	49	PSEG pf5.28	11.		z10	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
24¾	19	PSEG pf2.17	11.		6	19	19	19	
26½	21	PSEG pf2.43	12.		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
118	106	PSE pf12.25	12.		z150	105	d104	105	—1
90⅛	76	PSEG pf7.80	10.		z20	76	76	76	—1¼
87½	74½	PSEG pf8.08	11.		z70	74½	74½	74½	
84½	72	PSEG pf7.40	10.		z30	71	d71	71	—1
107	90	PSEG pf9.62	11.		z10	90	90	90	
11¾	5½	Publick			127	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	116	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅛	4¼	PR Cem		5	10	4⅝	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅜	PgSPL 1.64	11.	7	76	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
45⅝	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.4	7	203	36⅜	36	36½	— ¼
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.8	7	46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	PurlnFa			119	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
35¼	22⅝	Purolt 1.32	4.4	8	50	30	29½	29¾	— ⅜
27⅞	21¾	QuakO 1.40	5.3	7	132	26⅝	26⅜	26⅛	
110	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.3		z640	102¾	101	102¼	+2¼
24½	12⅜	QuakStO 1	5.5	9	222	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
18	15	QuakStO wi			24	16	15	15	—1
32	18⅞	Qupnex s 1	4.3	8	12	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Questor .20	2.6	14	69	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
24	19	QuestrpfA 2	9.8		3	20½	20½	20½	— ½
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.3	7	44	11	10½	10½	— ⅝
29¾	23	RCA 1.60	6.9	6	1002	23¼	d22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
69	52½	RCA pf 4	7.3		20	55	54	55	+1⅜
12½	9⅝	RLC s .44	4.5	4	155	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	9½	RTE .65	6.7	6	68	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14	10	RalsPur .58	5.4	9	566	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.5	16	x1185	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23	13	Ranco .76	5.5	8	42	14⅛	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.6	4	36	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
57	37	RapA pf2.25	4.2		1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1⅜
37	24½	Raybt 1.60b	6.1	5	10	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
25¼	14⅝	Raymdint 1	6.5	4	79	15⅜	15	15½	+ ⅛
61¼	42½	Raythn 1.60	3.0	9	262	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	
33⅞	18⅛	ReadBat 1	3.3	10	183	30⅝	30	30	— ⅞
16¼	11⅞	RltRef 1.63e	13.	8	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	Redmn .12e	1.8	6	342	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
10¼	7⅝	ReeceCp .60	7.1	6	49	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.1	4	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
16½	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.3	11	116	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
70⅝	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	79	68⅝	68	68½	— ½
55⅜	31½	ReiGp 1.60b	3.5	5	289	47	44⅝	45⅝	—2¼
83¼	48⅝	RelG pf2.20	3.2		70	68¼	68¼	68¼	—2⅝
26⅛	22¼	RelG pf2.60	12.		10	22¼	22¼	22¼	
27½	24	Reiln pf2.68	11.		34	24	d23½	23⅝	— ¼
9⅝	5⅞	RepAir .20	2.9	4	252	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	RepAir wt			146	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅜
30	11⅞	RepCp .40b	3.3	4	67	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅞	RepFaS s.92	4.2	4	40	22½	21½	21¾	—1
2⅝	1⅞	RepMtg			8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
31	21¼	RepStl 2	7.7	3	85	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.3	6	43	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
30⅞	9	ResvOil .30	1.0	14	1473	30⅜	29⅛	29⅝	—1⅛
45	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	4.1		94	44⅞	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅜
32⅝	20¼	RevcoD .30	3.2	10	62	26½	25¼	25¼	—1⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Revere		3	52	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
55⅝	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.3	12	203	47⅝	47¼	47½	+ ¼
22½	12⅜	Rexham .60	4.1	6	79	15	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.9	5	380	16¾	15⅞	16¼	— ½
66⅝	54½	Reynln 3.80	6.0	6	69	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅜
50⅝	47⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.6		107	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅛	RevMtl 2.20	7.2	3	725	31½	30¼	30¾	— ⅜
83	62½	RevM pf4.50	7.0		1	64	64	64	—4½
35	16½	RichCo 1.20	4.5	6	162	27¼	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
26	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.4	8	330	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
19⅞	15⅝	RiegelT 1.60	9.6	5	9	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	3.4	5	53	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
20	15⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.1		10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅞	RiteAid .65	2.8	9	44	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
25¼	16¼	Robshw 1.30	7.3	6	93	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.3	7	9	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
12	8½	Robins .40	4.6	8	222	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
18⅝	15	RochG 1.48	9.7	6	81	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	9.0	7	28	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	6.2	6	20	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	30⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.1	6	185	43½	42¼	42⅝	—1¼
47¾	30½	RohmH 2	4.7	7	52	43⅝	43	43	— ¾
19¼	10	Rohrlnd		4	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
31¾	16¼	Rollins .72	2.6	13	376	28	26⅝	28	+1⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		21	102	32	31	31⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	Ronson			16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.9	5	37	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20½	13⅝	Rorer .76	5.1	8	269	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
40⅝	15	Rosario .60	1.8	15	361	37⅜	33⅛	33½	—3½
33⅛	15⅛	Rowan .10	.3	14	63	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	RC Cos 1.04	8.1	33	27	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
80⅞	57⅞	RoylD 5.53e	7.4	4	239	76¾	74⅝	75	—2½
80⅞	21⅜	Rubbrm .92	3.5	10	18	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9⅝	RussTog .88	9.3	5	28	9⅝	9½	9½	
25¼	14⅞	RyanH 1	5.3	7	985	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—1¼
28	18⅜	RyderS 1b	4.4	6	40	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
10⅝	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.6	18	147	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
32	16¾	SCM 1.30	5.7	5	269	23⅜	22½	23	— ⅜
26¼	12⅝	SPSTec .64	3.0	7	123	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ½
51⅞	24⅝	Sabine .56	1.1	42	197	49⅝	49	49	— ⅝
20⅝	8	Safgdln .32	1.8	14	307	18½	17½	18¼	— ⅛
44	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.3	6	48	35⅝	35⅜	35½	
14⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.0	27	75	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ¼
34¾	21¾	SJoMn 1.40	4.8	9	65	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞
13⅝	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	15	11¼	d11	11⅛	
60⅞	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	88	50⅝	48½	48⅝	—2⅛
11⅜	9⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		71	10	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.9	6	76	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
8	5½	Salant .40	7.1	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	5	Sambos			326	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	SDieGs 1.52	11.	9	241	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	7.7	10	30	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
29½	12⅝	Sanders .50	2.0	11	86	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—1
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.9	7	798	50⅛	49¼	49¼	—1
15¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.7		8	13½	13½	13½	
36⅞	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.4	30	615	31	29⅞	30⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	13	SgtWel .88	5.9	7	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			18	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	SavASIp		11	24	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	7	SavOnD .40	3.8	7	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
12¼	9⅝	SavEIP 1	10.	4	24	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11½	SavE A 1.34	11.		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13¼	10¼	SavE pf1.28	12.		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19¾	11¾	Savin .70	4.8	3	819	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		6	212	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
35¼	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	822	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅜
64⅝	60	SchrPl pf5.07	8.4		105	60⅝	60	60½	+ ½
13½	9	Schlitz .30i		28	1828	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
89¾	66⅞	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	888	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	— ⅜
37½	25⅝	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	73	33¼	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.7	7	115	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
5¾	3⅝	ScotLad .05e	1.0	8	24	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
31½	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.9	6	25	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.8	7	25	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	985	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	121	16⅜	15⅝	16	— ⅛
22⅜	17⅛	Scovill 1.40	7.6	5	622	18⅞	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅞	Scudder		17	74	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		22	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	46	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.6	4	106	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
18⅞	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.8	5	97	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
31⅞	23⅞	Seatst 1.12	4.3	6	68	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
42½	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		13	207	35¼	34¼	35⅛	— ⅜
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.5	6	31	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
19¼	14⅝	SealAir n.44	2.9	9	35	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅝	SealPw 1.30	4.4	7	12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.3	11	459	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.8	7	962	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
14½	5	Seatrain			258	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.5	5	273	27⅞	27⅝	27½	— ⅛
48⅝	24⅝	Sedco .64	1.5	37	239	43½	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	12.	6	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.9	5	44	9	8⅝	8⅝	
14½	7⅝	Shaksr .52	4.2	9	14	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
18¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.1	5	45	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
43⅝	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	3.4	4	364	15	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
51⅝	30⅝	ShellOil 2	4.1	8	518	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	28⅝	ShellT s2.39t	8.0	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
12½	8⅛	ShelGlo .70	8.7	8	68	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14¼	ShelG pf1.35	9.2		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14	ShelG pf1.40	10.		5	14	14	14	— ½
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		17	29	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
54	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.1		z200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	10.	7	39	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Signal 1	2.9	7	383	34⅝	33½	34	— ⅛
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	96	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	11⅝	SimPrec .28	2.2	10	61	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	SimpPat .56	6.1	10	354	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
18⅞	10¼	Singer .50t		4	888	10¼	d 9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
35½	28	Singr pf3.50	13.		44	28⅛	d26⅝	26⅝	—1½
14⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.7	10	564	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	8.0	3	57	17⅝	d17⅝	17½	
67¼	39	Smithln 1.12	1.8	12	189	64⅝	64	64	— ¼
57⅝	38⅝	Smtkin s1.44	2.8	15	537	51	50	51	+ ¾
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.8	8	17	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
23	16½	Smucker 1	5.7	6	23	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	SnapOn s.88	3.4	12	120	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	270	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
21½	16½	SoaLin s.76t	4.4	7	24	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
5¼	2⅝	SoAltFn			47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20¼	16¾	SoJerIn 1.74	9.4	8	13	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
55½	26⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	21	44⅝	44	44	—1¼
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.6	5	110	14½	14	14¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	SoetPS s		5	47	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
27⅜	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	554	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1297	12¼	d11⅝	12⅛	— ⅛
19¾	13½	SoInGE 1.52	8.7	6	16	17½	17½	17½	
49⅞	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.3	9	241	46⅝	45	45¼	—1⅜
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.9	6	31	36¼	35⅝	36¼	
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62	9.2		z160	50	50	50	
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	7.2	6	229	34⅞	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
58¼	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.2	6	119	53	51½	51½	—1⅜
29⅝	26⅛	SoRy pf2.40	8.9		2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
30½	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.6	8	47	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	—1
32	25⅜	Soutind .84b	3.1	9	136	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
48½	34½	SouRoyl s		25	82	46⅝	45⅝	46	— ⅜
26	16⅛	SwtAlr s .28	1.2	5	48	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.40	6.1	6	63	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
24	10¼	SwtFore .40	2.4	4	782	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅜
13¼	10⅝	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	153	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
14¼	12⅝	SwtPS 1.28	10.	8	71	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
21¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.5	6	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	15⅛	SpectPh		16	40	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
20¾	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.8	4	44	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
37	30⅛	SperHupf 3	9.7		1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
52⅝	39⅜	Sperry 1.56	3.6	7	980	44⅝	43	43⅛	—1⅜
20⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	7.3	5	12	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.5	8	42	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	427	34⅞	33¼	33½	— ⅜
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.2	6	75	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
31⅞	16½	Staley 1	3.7	17	51	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	—1
26¾	22⅝	StBrnd 1.48	6.0	9	84	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
32⅝	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.9	9	32	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	13⅛	StdMotA .64	4.1	6	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
62½	42⅝	StOilCl 2.80	5.0	7	862	56⅝	55½	55⅝	— ¾
76¾	49⅝	StOInd 3	4.1	9	1271	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
74¾	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.7	13	491	72½	70⅝	70⅝	—2
12⅞	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.7	3	39	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
19½	12⅝	Standex .75	4.4	7	18	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅜	StanW 1.24	4.0	8	125	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
32¼	22¼	Stacset 1.48	5.1	6	5	29⅝	29	29	— ½
6⅝	3½	StMutInv		11	65	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9¼	StaMSe 1.05	12.		42	9½	d 9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
25	19	StaufCh s1.10	5.1	7	763	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.6	7	44	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	8½	Sterchl .68	6.5	5	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .64	9.4	6	44	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
21½	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	11	337	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	3.2	8	120	19⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—1
16¼	13⅛	StevenJ 1.20b	8.4	4	388	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
41⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.0	7	37	32½	31¼	31¼	—1
37⅜	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.7	6	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	10	StokVC pf 1	9.6		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
50⅞	37⅞	StoneW 2.75b	6.4	9	8	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.8	9	71	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.5	4	59	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅜
23⅛	14⅝	StorTec s		11	1005	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	— ¼
51⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	3.0	10	339	45⅛	43½	43½	—2¼
17⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.0	6	7	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
51⅝	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	7	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	SuavSho .20	7.0	6	103	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
36¾	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.5	8	102	33	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅞
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.7	5	114	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	— ¼
28⅝	19½	SunEl .60	3.1	10	92	21	d19⅝	19¼	—1⅜
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	4.9	7	152	62¼	60½	60⅝	—1⅞
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.6		2	64	63¼	63¼	—1¼
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	7.9	6	160	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.9	9	715	31⅝	30¼	31	+ ¼
86½	50	Sunds pf3.50	4.7		1	75	75	75	+2
22¾	9	SunsM .40	2.4	10	173	17⅝	16½	16½	—1
22½	15⅛	SuprVal .66	3.2	9	32	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
572	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.5	32	360	535	507	517	—13
19¾	10⅞	SupmkG .48	3.4	5	120	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
10	4⅝	Supscp			112	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
12¼	7⅜	SutroM .1e	11.	8	9	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
26¼	18⅞	Swank 1.40a	7.0	5	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24¾	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.7	9	71	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
40	30	Sybrn pf2.40	8.0		6	30	d29⅝	30	—1
		— T—T—T —							
17¼	11¼	TRE s .84	6.7	6	460	13	12½	12½	
41⅞	31	TRW 2	5.4	6	144	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.3		4	82½	82¼	82¼	—1
79	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.4		10	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.6	9	117	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
11¾	1⅜	Talcott			31	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Talley	1	11.	7	83	9¼	9	9⅛ — ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Talley pf 1	9.9		10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
19¼	16	TampE 1.44	9.0	7	68	16	d15⅝	16	— ⅛
30¼	17⅝	Tandy		8	878	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	82	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
17½	7	Tappan .40	2.3	26	1099	u17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	
16¾	9	Tchncolr .72	5.2	5	53	14	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Technicn		13	62	16	15⅝	15⅝	
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	13	253	58⅝	56½	56½	—1⅜
11¼	4⅛	Telecor 6.60c		3	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
154⅝	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	7.1	158	622	142¼	139⅝	140¼	—1½
21⅛	8¼	Telprmt		17	412	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	Telex		12	158	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
39½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.9	7	631	35⅜	34⅞	35	— ⅜
88¼	78⅝	Tenc pr 7.40	9.5		1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
28⅝	14½	Teradyn		12	54	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Tesoro		6	1022	15⅛	14⅝	15½	— ⅛
33⅝	19¼	Tesor pf2.16	7.9		95	28¼	26⅞	27½	— ⅜
32⅛	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.4	7	2987	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¼
45¾	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.5	7	76	40¼	39½	40	— ⅜
61⅝	32	TexEst 2.70	4.7	9	154	57¼	56⅝	57	
29⅝	26	TxET pf2.87	11.		5	26	26	26	— ⅜
26¼	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	6.3	7	39	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ¼
24½	16	TexInd .60	3.2	4	73	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1
101	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.2	13	632	94⅝	92¼	93	—1¼
15⅝	5⅝	TexInt			329	12	11¼	11½	— ⅜
55½	25⅝	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	557	52½	49½	50⅛	—2⅜
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	31	2	68½	68¼	68½	— ¼
20⅛	16¾	TexUtil 1.64	9.4	7	698	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
33	18	Texsalf 1.20	4.3	12	236	28⅝	27⅛	28	—1
51⅞	35⅛	Texglf pf 3	6.5		58	47⅜	46	46	—2⅜
13½	3⅝	Texfi Ind		2	184	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
33	23½	Textron 1.80	7.1	6	121	26⅝	25⅝	25½	—1
36	27	Textr pf2.08	7.6		6	28⅝	27½	27½	—1¼
29	21¼	Textr pf1.40	6.2		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1¼
44	27¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.8	7	64	42¼	41¼	41¼	—1
46¾	39⅝	ThmBel 1.52	3.6	12	56	43	42⅝	42½	—1
15⅝	8¼	Thomln .52b	4.7	5	64	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
28⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.4	6	100	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	Thrifty .60	4.9	9	41	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
27⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.5	10	132	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅜
29⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.8	5	245	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.8	8	224	44⅝	43½	43½	— ⅜
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.9		8	32	32	32	— ¼
36⅝	25⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	561	33½	32⅝	33⅛	
63⅝	45	Timkn 3	5.1	6	37	59½	58⅜	59⅛	
8	4⅝	TobinP			1	4½	4½	4½	
31	19¼	ToddSh		5	43	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	13⅝	Tokhelm .60	3.6	8	42	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	18¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	78	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25	19¾	TolEd pf2.36	12.		6	20	19¾	19¾	
23⅝	18⅛	TolEd pf2.21	12.		1	18½	18½	18½	
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			35	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
13	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.0	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	17⅝	ToroCo .88	4.2	7	115	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	—1
29⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n		11	237	25⅝	24	24½	— ⅝
23	15⅛	Tracor s .40	2.2	7	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	Trane s .92	5.0	7	35	19⅝	18½	18½	— ½
36½	27¾	TranUn 2.36	7.3	7	43	32½	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		4	931	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ¼
22⅝	17⅛	TWC pf 2	11.		22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18	14⅝	TWC pf 1.90	13.		48	15	14½	14½	— ½
32⅝	27¼	TWC pf2.66	9.5		19	28	27½	27⅝	— ½
20⅝	14⅝	Transm 1.12	6.5	5	656	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
22¼	19½	Tranlnc 2.04	11.		16	19¼	d18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
36⅝	16⅝	Transco 1.24	3.8	14	1013	33⅝	32⅝	32½	— ¼
14½	7½	Transcn .60	7.2	10	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
97½	81⅞	TrGP pf8.64	10.		z200	85	85	85	—1½
26	21⅜	TrGP pf2.50	12.		14	22	d21½	21½	— ¼
18½	12	TrnsOh .40b	3.4	3	35	12	d11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.9	5	41	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.9	4	1008	35⅝	35	35¼	— ⅜
44½	33⅝	Travelr pf 2	5.2		3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	— ⅜
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		126	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
29⅝	26½	TriCn pf2.50	9.3		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	91	3⅛	3	3	
11½	7⅞	Triaind .30r	3.3	7	13	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ¼
23⅝	14⅝	TriaPc .94	4.5	7	378	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅞
13⅝	6⅝	Trico .18	1.8	10	27	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
42⅝	15⅞	TrintyIn 1.20	3.3	12	62	37⅝	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	9.7	7	304	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	286	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	14⅝	TycoLab 1	4.9	7	86	21	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	TylerCp .45	3.1	6	461	15	14⅝		
46⅝	21⅝	Tymshr		14	193	40⅝	38½		
		— U—U—U —							
39⅝	21½	UAL 1	4.6	4	1579	21⅝	d21¼		
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.8	8	24	24½	24		
29⅛	24⅝	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z200	25½	25¼		
19⅝	13⅝	UMC 1.20	9.1	6	34	13½	13⅛		
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			11	2⅛	2⅛		
29¼	16	UNCRes .50	2.3	6	128	21⅝	20½		
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	186	28⅝	27⅝		
14⅜	10	Unarco .88	7.3	5	10	12⅛	12		
67¼	57¼	UnINV 4.27e	6.7	6	2	63⅝	63⅛		
52½	43⅝	UCamp 2.60	5.6	8	148	47	46⅝		
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.5	5	674	40⅝	39⅝		
13¾	7⅝	UnComr .20	2.0		x38	10½	10⅛		
9⅝	3⅝	UnionCp .24t	3.4	7	144	7⅛	7		
15	12⅝	UnElec 1.44	11.	6	180	12⅝	12⅝		
37	31½	UnEl pf 3.50	11.		v40	32⅝	32		
79⅝	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		v200	73	72		
27⅝	24¼	UnEl pf 2.72	11.		x4	24⅛	d23⅝		
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.9	9	1119	46	45		
74	50⅝	UPacC 2.30	3.3	10	525	70⅝	69⅝		
8¼	4⅝	Uniroyal			458	5	4⅝		
78½	42	Unirval pf 8	17.		z1800	46⅝	45		
13⅝	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	2.4	5	88	8⅝	8⅜		
15¼	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20	11.		22	11⅛	11		
53⅝	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	5.5	6	151	46⅝	45		
31½	28	UFlnCl s.90	3.1	8	88	29⅝	28⅝		
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	8	407	25⅝	23⅝		
26⅝	21⅝	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	44	23⅝	23		
20⅝	12½	Unitind .90	5.5	6	7	16½	16⅛		
18	8⅝	UnitInn .22	1.5	7	36	15⅝	14⅝		
31⅝	10¼	UJerBk 1.04	9.7	5	26	11⅛	10⅝		
3⅛	1⅝	UnPkMn			132	2⅝	2½		
32⅝	22⅝	UnRefo s		6	82	28⅝	28⅛		
20½	14½	USFaS 1.50e	9.3		121	17⅝	17		
41⅛	29	USFld 2.40	6.6	4	770	36⅝	36¼		
37⅝	23⅝	USGyps 2.40	7.4	4	590	33	32		
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.4		48	29⅛	28		
16⅝	6⅝	USHom .52	4.9	3	663	11⅝	10½		
10½	6⅝	USInd .64	7.8	5	303	8⅝	8		
18⅝	12⅝	USLeasg .52	3.4	6	302	15⅝	15¼		
9⅝	4⅝	US Rlty			26	8½	8		
27⅝	18¼	USShoe 1.48	7.5	5	44	20⅝	19⅝		
26⅞	21⅝	USSteel 1.60	7.2	5	566	22⅝	21⅝		
37⅝	30⅝	USTobc 1.84	5.3	10	63	34	35		
44⅝	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.8	6	633	38½	37⅝		
120	100	UTch pf7.32	6.9		6	106	106		
60⅝	49	UTch pf3.87	7.6		11	51⅝	51		
27⅝	23⅝	UTch pf2.55	11.		71	24⅛	23½		
21⅜	17⅝	UnlTel 1.52	8.0	7	255	19⅝	19		
26½	22	UnlT 2pf1.50	6.3		1	23⅝	23⅝		
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.6	13	72	32⅝	31½		
10⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	6.0	5	56	9⅝	9		
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.6	7	16	15	14½		
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	5.7	7	158	21⅝	20⅝		
52⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.0	9	269	43⅝	42⅝		
28	17	USLIFE .66	3.0	6	664	22⅝	21⅝		
11⅛	9	UslifeFd .96a	10.		27	9⅝	9⅝		
19⅝	16⅝	UtaPL 1.76	10.	9	200	17⅝	17⅝		
30⅝	26¼	UtPL pf2.80	10.		2	27⅝	27		
23⅝	20¼	UtPL pf2.04	10.		1	20¼	20¼		
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	8.1	5	12	17⅝	17⅛		
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.8	10	195	33⅝	33⅛		
9	4⅝	ValleyIn .40	6.3	13	35	6⅝	6¼		
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	7.5	4	36	12⅝	12¼		
27⅝	11¼	Varian .40	1.8	26	266	23⅝	22¼		
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	4.7	7	144	8½	7⅝		
39½	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.4	12	168	37	34⅝		
7	4	Vendo			8	4⅝	4⅝		
13⅝	11	VestSe 1.36e	12.		8	11⅝	11⅝		
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	14	39	30⅛	30		
14⅝	11	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	2787	12	11⅝		
83	64⅝	VaEP pf7.72	11.		z6020	69⅝	65⅝		
97⅛	81½	VaEP pf8.84	12.		140	82½	d75⅝		
99⅝	79	VaEP pf8.60	11.		z110	78	d76½		
102½	88½	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z20	88	d88		
29½	24¼	VaEP pf2.90	12.		19	24½	d24⅝		
83⅝	68½	VaE pf.J7.72	11.		z50	69½	69½		
78¼	66	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z40	66	66		
81½	68¼	VaEP pf7.45	11.		z70	68¼	d67		
29⅝	7⅝	Vornado .60	2.7	34	218	23	21⅝		
15⅝	11⅝	Vulcinc .75	5.8	5	13	13⅛	12⅝		
37	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	11	32⅝	32⅛		
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.2	12	92	37½	36⅝		
19⅝	12	Wabash .50	3.7	4	27	13⅝	13¼		
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.1	7	14	18⅝	18⅛		
7⅛	3½	WachRty			51	4⅝	4⅝		
34½	19½	WalMrt .30	1.0	14	68	30	29⅝		
30⅝	23½	Walgrn 1.40	5.2	5	17	27½	27		
44½	29⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	5	39⅝	39⅜		
28⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.1	7	25	27	26⅝		
27⅝	17⅝	WalMu 1.60	7.0	4	101	23	22⅝		
35⅝	26⅝	WaltJm 1.80	6.1	5	192	30	29⅝		
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd		7	102	9	8		
13	7⅝	Warnaco .20r	2.1	4	73	10⅝	9⅝		
40⅝	21⅝	WarnS 1.80	4.9	8	185	38⅝	36⅝		
44	32⅝	WrnComs 1	2.6	8	204	39⅝	38⅝		
27	20⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.4	8	1294	21½	d20⅝		
27½	22⅝	WashGs 2.40	10.	9	25	24½	23⅝		
39	22⅝	WshNat 1.40	4.7	6	7	29½	29½		
45	30⅝	WasN pf2.50	6.7		1	37½	37½		
23⅝	19⅝	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	51	21	20⅝		
38⅝	22⅝	WasteM .70	2.1	12	363	34½	33⅝		
29⅝	15	WatkinJ .40	1.8	16	30	23⅝	22⅝		
6⅝	4⅝	WayGos .24	5.3	45	12	4½	4⅝		
18½	14	WayG pf1.60	12.		7	13⅝	d13⅝		
7⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.0	16	1	6⅝	6⅝		
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.7	12	321	12⅝	12		
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	3.0	9	11	26⅝	26⅝		
33⅝	25⅝	WelsF 1.72	6.7	5	181	25⅝	25⅝		
17⅝	10¼	WelFM 1.30e	8.8	8	40	15	14⅝		
50	41⅝	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z150	42⅝	42⅝		
39⅝	30½	WPtPe 2.80	9.1	5	108	31⅝	30⅝		
14	8⅝	WstctT a.80			4	11⅝	11⅝		
12	7⅝	WnAlrL .40	4.3	3	617	9⅝	8⅝		
30½	22⅝	WAir pf 2	8.1		22	24⅝	24½		
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.8	5	426	28⅝	28		
48⅝	20⅝	WnCoNA .32	.8	15	23	42⅝	42		
60⅝	27⅝	WPacIn 1	2.1	6	124	48⅝	47⅝		
34⅝	14½	WUnion 1.40	8.0	10	505	17½	16⅝		
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	10.		2	44½	44		
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.4		1	52	52		
11⅝	9½	WUn dpf1.18	12.		59	9⅝	9⅝		
24⅝	20	WUTI pf2.56	12.		1	20⅝	20⅝		
23	16	WestgEl .97	4.9	5	1671	19⅝	19⅝		
35⅝	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	4.8	7	32	31⅝	31⅝		
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.2	8	694	31⅝	30⅝		
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		11	42⅝	42		
38⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	4.0	8	[illegible]	30⅝	30⅝		
42½	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.3		7	32	31½		
24⅝	9	WheelPit		1	66	17⅝	16⅝		
49½	38¼	WhelPit pf5	13.		z310	38⅝	d38		
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.0	8	345	20⅝	20		
27¼	16⅝	WhitC 1.40	6.1	5	302	23⅝	23		
43⅝	37	WhitC pfC 3	8.2		4	36⅝	d36⅝		
12⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt		3	615	5⅝	5⅝		
17⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.6	5	366	13⅝	13⅝		
18⅝	11⅝	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	125	14⅝	14⅛		
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	3.9	13	19	11⅝	11⅛		
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.6	17	276	21⅝	21⅛		
13⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	35	143	10⅝	10⅛		
33⅝	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.6	9	24	30⅛	29⅝		
4⅞	2⅝	Winnbgo		113	167	2½	2⅝		
11⅝	8	WinterJ 1	12.	18	29	8⅝	8⅝		
28⅛	23⅝	WisEP 2.38	10.	7	374	24⅝	23⅝		
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	9.1	6	7	22⅝	22⅝		
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL 1.84	10.	8	24	18½	18⅝		
20⅝	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	29	17⅝	17		
29¼	18⅝	Witco 1.40	5.4	6	51	26⅝	25⅝		
15⅝	10	WittrR .80	7.4	8	104	10⅝	10⅝		
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.6	5	84	10½	9⅝		
24⅝	12⅝	Wometc .60	3.2	9	80	19⅝	18⅝		
38⅝	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.5	17	161	32⅝	31⅝		
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	5.8	6	823	27⅝	27⅝		
44	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	5.7		1	38½	38½		
9⅝	5	WorldAir		5	35	5⅝	5⅝		
76⅝	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	7	71	70⅝		
16⅝	8⅝	Wurlitzr .48	4.9	8	12	9⅝	9⅝		
19	10⅝	Wylain .80	5.8	7	87	14⅝	13⅝		
10⅝	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.9	7	29	8⅝	8⅝		
7⅝	3¼	Wyly		12	84	5	4⅝		
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅝	50	Xerox 2.40	4.0	9	922	61	59⅝		
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.7	4	204	20½	19⅝		
19⅝	15⅝	Yates s .20	1.3	5	30	16⅝	15⅝		
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.3	6	25	20⅝	20⅛		
25¼	10⅝	Zapata .30b	1.5	14	x171	20⅝	19⅝		
14⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		4	39	11⅝	11⅝		
15⅝	10⅝	ZenithR 1	8.8	9	266	11⅝	11¼		
19½	12½	Zurningd .80	5.0	6	184	16	15⅝		

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 15, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
27085	Abitibl	$18⅝	17¾	18	— ¾
6445	Agnico E	$8	7⅝	7⅞	
4715	Agra Ind A	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20830	Alta Gas A	$23½	22⅝	22⅞	— 1
1500	Algo Cent	$21½	21½	21½	+ ½
26465	Am Banza	$31⅛	30¾	31	— ¼
590	Andres W A	$12⅝	12	12	— ¼
300	Argus C pr	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2581	Asbestos	$40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
8400	Atco A	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22266	BP Can	$34	33⅝	34	
7202	Bank N S	$23¾	23⅜	23½	— ½
500	Baton B	$14	14	14	
100	Beth Cop	$18	18	18	— 1
2500	Bralor Res	$17½	16¼	16½	— ¾
4400	Bramalea	$18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
3400	Brenda M	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
3100	BCFP	$27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
1460	BC Phone	$16¾	16½	16½	
10300	Brunswk	$9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
500	Budd Can	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2503	CAE	$11¼	11	11	— ½
1400	Cad Frv	$20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
3576	Cal Pow A	$43	42¾	43	
8250	Camflo	$17¼	17	17	
7750	C Nor West	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
1075	C Packrs	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
1650	Can Perm	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
10681	Can Trust	$23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ½
600	C Tung	$23	22	22	— 1
6400	CCobless A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
1600	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
20	CGE	$32	32	32	— ¼
22318	Cl Bk Com	$24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
29038	CP Inve	$33¼	32¼	32⅜	— 1
5831	Cdn Tire A	$27⅞	27¾	27¾	
23425	C Utilies	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
147	Candel Oil	$58	58	58	
3060	Cara	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1800	Cassiar	$12⅞	11½	11½	—1⅜
925	Celanese	$5	480	480	—32
11160	Cherokee	$12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
200	CHUM	$11	11	11	— ½
4800	Con Distrb	$11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
17101	Cons Gas	$27⅝	26½	26¾	— ½
300	Con Fardy	355	355	355	— 5
1500	Conwest	$7¼	7	7	— ¼
35602	Coseka R	$10½	10⅛	10¼	
4800	Craigmt	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
22534	Crush Intl	$13¾	13½	13½	
9200	Cyprus	$15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
20725	Czar Res	$15¼	14¼	14½	— ¾
14435	Daon Dev	$16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
700	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
15263	Denison	$31⅜	29⅝	29⅞	—1⅝
11100	Dicknsn	$9⅞	8⅞	8½	— ⅜
6656	D Bridge	$38	37½	37½	— 1
5641	Dofasco A	$33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
3800	Dom Store	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
870	Du Pont A	$20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
5800	Dylex L A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
2200	Electhom A	440	430	430	—10
3900	Emco	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
8357	Falcon C	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
15544	Fibre Nlk A	$71⅜	69½	69½	—2½
6300	Fed Ind A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3700	Francona	$13½	12¾	12¾	— 1
50	Fraser	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
100	Fruehauf	$10½	10½	10½	— ½
8475	G M Res	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
600	G Distrb A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4300	Gibraltar	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
240	Graff G	$15	15	15	
7800	Granduc	260	255	255	— 5
700	GL Forest	$49	48	48	—1¼
305	Greyhnd	$23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
2890	H Group A	440	425	425	—15
1900	Hard Crp A	275	270	270	
9039	Harlequin	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	
14268	Hawker	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
138	Hayes D	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9219	H Bay Co	$26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ½
25670	IAC	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
22483	Indal	$13⅛	13	13	
107	Indusmin	$18	18	18	— ¼
500	Inglis	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
300	Inland Gas	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
12	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5413	Intpr Pipe	$18	17½	17½	— ½
2700	Ivaco	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ¼
1800	Jannock	$12½	12	12	— ⅜
16995	Kaiser Re	$28½	26½	27	—1½
9700	Kam Kotla	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
1000	Kelsey H	$23½	22¾	23½	— ¼
10315	Kerr Add	$13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
11891	Labatt A	$23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
312	Lab Min	$45	45	45	— 1
4200	Locana	$7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
100	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2411	LL Lac	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
100	Lob Co A	400	400	400	—10
77	Lob Co B	380	370	380	—20
250	MICC	$12	11½	11½	— ½
2000	Mclan H A	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
13145	MB Ltd	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
4	McGraw H	$9	9	9	— ¼
2200	Est Mirtic	206	202	203	
4761	Molson A	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
200	Molson B	$24	24	24	
11068	Moore	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
4100	Murphy	$28½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
1000	Nat Trust	$24	24	24	
144584	Noranda	$19⅞	19	19	— ⅝
18764	Norcen	$27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
1985	NTecm B w	$25	24¼	24½	— ½
39200	Oakwood P	$14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅜
33215	Ocelot B	$27⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— 2
6000	Oshawa A	$8⅛	8	8	
5608	Page Pet	$17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
7850	Pamour A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
2605	PanCan P	$64½	64	64	— ½
100	Patino N V	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
8200	Pembina	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1682	Petrofina	$44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
4700	Peyto Oils	$17⅛	16¼	16¼	— 1
800	Pine Point	$36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜
10100	Place G	330	295	300	—10
4050	Placer	$37	36	36	—1¼
4400	Ram	$9¼	9	9	— ½
500	Redpath	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
3100	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
300	Reichhold	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
26345	Revnu Prp	165	161	161	— 5
1725	Roman	$42	38½	38½	—4⅛
400	Rothman	$19	19	19	— ¼
23176	Sceptre	$9¼	8½	8¼	— ¼
2120	Scotts A	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
34391	Shell Can	$31	30	30	—1¼
18676	Sherritt	$12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
800	Sigma	$34½	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
1126	S Sears A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3600	Slater Stl	$15½	15	15	— ½
1800	Southm	$26½	26¼	26½	— ¼
900	St Brodcst	$11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
11697	Stelco A	$27¾	27½	27½	
10400	Steep R	415	410	415	+ 5
6400	Sulpetro B	$16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
196	Suncor pr	$26	26	26	— ⅜
100	Tara	$13	13	13	
3710	Teck Cor A	$19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
8876	Teck Cor B	$18½	17½	17¾	— ¾
300	Teledyne	$10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
7415	Tex Can	$81	79	79	—2½
2770	Thom N A	$15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
27379	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22¼	22½	— ¼
50	Torstar B	$21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
2558	Traders A	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
2175	Trns Mt	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	
16392	TrCan PL	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
13170	Turbo Cl B	$15½	15	15	— ⅜
13480	UGas A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
2400	Union Oil	$36	35	35¼	— ¼
1800	U Keno	$20¼	20	20	
14366	U Siscoe	$11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
5800	Un Carbid	$23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
900	Van Der	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
1350	Versti Cor	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ½
6700	Vestgron	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
9525	Weldwod	$24	23¼	23¼	— 1
5600	West Mine	$8⅝	8¼	8½	— ¼
8980	Weston	$26⅛	25½	25½	— ¾
2850	Woodwd A	$25⅝	25	25	
9800	Yk Bear	$8¼	8	8	— ⅛

Total sales 6,831,748 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 15, 1979

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3525	Algoma St	$31	31	31	
2380	Bnk Mont	$23⅛	22⅞	23	
300	Can Cmt	$12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
700	Cdn Ind	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
4229	Con Bath	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
2350	Dom TxtA	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
400	FCA Int	290	290	290	—
800	Power Cp	$15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
2060	Royal Bk	$39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ¾
1357	Roy Trst Co	$14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
308	Steinbrg A	$26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
4600	Utd Asbest	$ 5⅝	5	5	— ⅜

Total sales 559,874 shares.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 15, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	651,100	65⅝	— ⅜
Marriott	458,500	16¼	
Howrd John	426,000	17¾	—2⅛
Citicorp	391,000	20⅝	—1⅛
Texaco Inc	298,700	29⅝	+ ¼
Am Airlin	294,800	10¼	
Va ElPow	278,700	12	
Occident Pet	276,200	25½	+ ½
CIT Financl	258,100	56⅞	— ⅜
Mobil s	254,400	49	— ¾
DowChem	252,200	29¾	— ½
AmerT&T	241,000	52⅝	— ⅜
GtWnFin s	212,800	19½	— ½
Nat Semicn	207,700	33⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	201,100	59¾	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.00	40.92
Advanced	256	756
Volume Up (millions)	4.20	12.76
Declined	1,334	737
Volume Down (millions)	27.36	17.78
Unchanged	315	403
Total Issues	1,905	1,896
New highs	2	7
New lows	114	94

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	836.09	840.36	823.89	831.06	—7.93
20 Trn	242.60	243.67	236.32	238.46	—4.43
15 Util	103.15	103.48	101.93	102.50	—0.92
65 Stk	292.83	294.18	287.77	290.16	—3.46

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.74	102.69	103.36	—1.13
Industrials	117.23	114.97	115.73	—1.22
Utilities	49.52	48.67	48.92	—0.42
Finance	12.25	11.96	12.03	—0.23
Transp.	14.77	14.40	14.53	—0.20

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.14	58.50	58.60	—0.69
Industrials	66.54	65.83	65.95	—0.76
Transp.	48.08	47.38	47.50	—0.81
Utilities	36.62	36.32	36.32	—0.31
Finance	60.95	60.15	60.25	—1.13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 12	158,657	224,263	825
October 11	182,997	344,189	1,954
October 10	204,908	618,726	6,254
October 9	156,889	408,398	1,871
October 8	133,807	266,160	1,472

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	159,300	26⅜	—1⅛
DomePetr gs	124,300	40⅝	+ ⅜
GulfCan g	121,700	78	—2⅝
Damson Oil	107,000	19¼	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	99,900	32⅞	
HouOilM	96,600	17⅞	— ⅜
CdnSupOil s	81,300	143⅝	—3⅛
Heinicke	71,400	9½	+ ⅜
TubosMex s	58,600	7⅝	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	57,700	1	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.18	5.06
Advanced	135	392
Volume Up (millions)	0.79	2.13
Declined	529	256
Volume Down (millions)	2.99	2.22
Unchanged	189	204
Total Issues	853	852
New highs	3	6
New lows	28	15

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
212.82	208.83	209.14	—3.67

European Gold Markets

October 15, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	400.20	402.90	+7.90
Zurich	400.50	401.50	+4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	404.00	403.77	+7.65

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

TAKEOVER ARBITRAGE

A sensible alternative to today's volatile market

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CIT Financial	Howard Johnson
Congoleum	Mesa Petroleum
Harrah's	Reserve Oil & Gas
General Growth Properties	Walter Heller
Barber Oil	Western Union Int'l.

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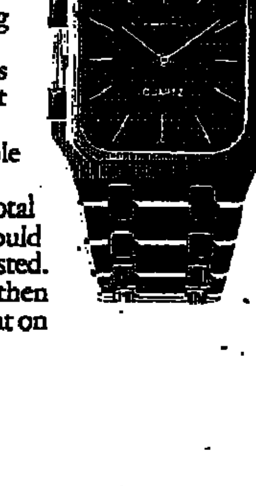
Arbitrage Department
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.
One New York Plaza
New York, NY 10004

Do you appreciate Beethoven's Ninth because you know the score by heart?



"Do you appreciate this watch because you know that it operates at a frequency of 32'768 oscillations per second?" I asked, with a touch of irony.

"I didn't realise that!" replied my companion.

For several seconds he contemplated the watch set before him. A unique watch. A presence both silent and shimmering. A harmonic silhouette, reflecting both audacity and restraint.

"I didn't realise that," he repeated. "But it is beautiful, quite beautiful. It's a quartz, no doubt, but above all it's an AUDEMARS PIGUET."

He drew back his sleeve and fastened the supple bracelet around his wrist.

"And only AUDEMARS PIGUET, with their total mastery of styling and watchmaking techniques, could endow electronics with such nobility," I suggested.

He appeared lost in his thoughts for a moment, then asked suddenly: "32'768 oscillations per second! What on earth for?"

"To make each second a second."

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET – GÜBELIN – LES AMBASSADEURS – KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY – GARRARD – GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT – CLERC – FRED
ROME: BEDETTI – BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN – LES AMBASSADEURS – MEISTER

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	May 80
420	16.00-19.00	38.00-41.00	———
425	14.00-17.00	36.00-39.00	———
430	12.00-14.00	34.00-37.00	———
450	6.00- 7.50	26.00-29.00	35.00-38.00
460	———	22.00-25.00	30.00-33.00

Gold Trading 401.00-404.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, October 15, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅛	7⅝
AFAProt	8½	9⅝
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	4½	5
AddisnW	10¼	11
AdvRoss	3⅝	4½
AlexAlex	30½	31¼
Alicolnc	27	28
AllynB	10	11
AFinCp	25¼	26
AFurn	5⅝	5⅞
AGreet	11⅝	11¾
AInIGp	57½	58½
AMIcros	28⅝	28⅞
AWeldng	20	21
Amtetr	3⅝	3⅝
Anadite	7	7⅝
AnheusB	21⅜	22¼
ApioCo	8⅝	8⅝
ArllenGp	3⅝	3⅝
AsdCoia	21	21¼
AHGsLt	15	15⅝
BairdCp	5⅝	6⅛
BonsHE	11⅛	12⅛
BlamRt	16⅛	16⅝
BasicRs s	11⅝	11⅝
BasstFr	18	18⅝
BovlsMk	10⅝	11⅛
Beeline	8⅝	9½
BetzLab	31⅜	32¼
BibbCo	12⅝	13⅝
BirdSon	20½	22
Birtchr	2⅝	2⅞
BlkHillP	23	23⅝
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅝
BrookS	36	41
BrwTom	24⅛	24⅝
Buckbee	6⅝	7⅝
Buckeye	16⅝	17⅛
BurnupS	7⅝	7½
CalWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15⅛	15⅝
CapinAir	3⅝	3⅞
CareCo	8½	9½
CaVtPS	15½	15⅝
ChmLea	38	40
ChesUtl	12	12⅝
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	37	37⅛
CitzUtB	32½	33¼
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCo	6⅝	7½
ComClH	26⅝	27⅝
CmlShr	16⅝	18½
CrawTel	19	21
ConPap	56¼	57¼
Crowld	18	19
CrosTre	20⅛	20½
CulbrFed	2¼	3
Cyclron	11½	12½
DortlyM	20½	21½
DtaDes	10½	10⅝
DaytMal	19	21
DeldbAg	24½	25⅛
DeLuxC	30	30⅜
DelConT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DiaCrys	27	28
DbonCru	34	35½
Decutel	5⅝	6
DelIrGn	8⅝	9¼
Deaidon	19	20
DeyIOB	20½	21¼
DunkinD	10⅝	11
Duriron	16½	17½
EatnVnce	5¼	6½
EconLab	23⅞	23⅛
EIPasEl	9½	9⅝
ElderBe	7⅝	8½
ElcNucl	7⅛	8⅛
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	6⅝	7½
Enlwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	51½	52½
EthanAl	45½	46½
Fabrlh	½	¾
FtBkSys	38⅛	39
FtBostn	18½	19⅛
FtEmpS	9⅝	10⅝
FtWnFin	5⅛	5⅝
Flickar	12⅛	12⅝
FloatPnt	11½	12¼
FlaWatU	⅞	⅞
ForestO	21⅛	21⅝
Formigli	1⅛	2⅛
FrnklCo	7⅝	8¼
FrankEl	15¼	14
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnReins	92½	94½
GovEFn	10½	11¼
GreenM	12⅛	12⅝
GreyAdv	35	38
Giffintst	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5¼	6¼
Hordwlc	11	11⅝
HrpRow	11¼	11⅝
HarpGp	27⅛	28
HartfNt	15⅝	16¼
HenrdF	25⅛	26⅛
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	12½	13
HoriaRs	2⅝	2⅝
Hyattlnt	17	18
Infralnd	4⅝	5⅛
IntelCp	60¼	61¼
IntrcEnr	5¼	6¼
IntmtGs	13	13½
InBkWsh	8⅞	9⅛
IwaSaUt	22¼	23⅛
JamWP h	6⅝	7⅛
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JostynM	15½	16¼
KaisSt pf	18½	19¼
Kalvar	3	3⅛
Kaman	16¼	17
KnsaAm	8⅝	9¼
KateGrs	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv	32½	34
Keuffel	15½	16½
Kimball	15⅛	15⅝
Kingsint	7⅝	8⅝
KnapeV	16	17
Kratos	12½	13½
Lancein	18	18⅝
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	23¼	24¼
LaSSher	5½	6¼
LinBcst	47½	48¼
Logetrn	11¼	12¼
MadsGE	13½	14
MagelPet	4⅝	5
MairRt	1½	1⅝
Mallnt	30	31
MetAest	17½	18
MaulLP	27	28½
McCorm	22½	23
McQuay	18⅝	11
MidsxW	19	20
MdldCop	9	9⅝
MidlRes	2 7-16	2 11-16
MidlBks	25	26
Millipr	28⅝	29¾
MissiVlG	14	15
MeatCol	6⅝	7⅝
MoatePd	21	22
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mosiek	57⅝	58⅜
MotClub	4	4½
Moeller	26⅝	27⅝
NorgCp	25⅞	27½
NatGOil	15⅛	16⅛
NwidRE	14½	15½
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
NielsnA	24½	25
NielsnB	24	24½
NoCorGs	14⅝	15⅝
NoEOf un	69	70½
NwINGs	15	15⅝
NwstPS	15⅝	16⅛
Noxell	20⅛	20⅝
OgilvyM	21¼	22½
OhFerro	8½	9½
OtterTP	19½	20
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅛
PabstB	12⅛	12⅝
PeGaR	20½	21¼
PauleyP	13⅛	14
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PenaEnt	15½	16
Petrolit	39⅛	40⅛
Pettibon	20⅛	21¼
PierceSS	8⅝	9½
Pinkrtn	32	33½
PionHIB	23⅛	23⅝
Plastine	1⅝	2⅝
Possis	5½	6⅛
Progrp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅛	13
PurtBen	16⅛	17⅛
PutDCap	10½	11¼
QuakrCh	30	31
RabenPr	8¼	8⅝
Raychm	47	49
Raymnd	20½	21½
RecsEq	5⅝	6¼
ReadEx	28¼	29
RebbMy	44	46
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	18⅛	18½
RusStov	15⅝	16¼
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅝
ScanOt	1⅝	2
ScrippH	53½	56½
SeisDelt	11⅝	12⅝
Svcmstr	38⅝	37⅝
Shawmt	33¼	34¼
SolidSIS	11⅛	12⅝
SCalWtr	13⅝	14½
SwElSv	15⅝	16½
SwnEnrg	24⅛	25½
Standyn	27¼	28
StdRegs	24⅝	25⅝
StanHP	25	26
StartSI	5⅝	6¼
StrawCl	24½	26
SuperEl	8	8⅝
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	26⅝	27½
Tandem	32½	33¼
TecumP	67	69
Tennant	29½	31½
Tlerary	12⅝	12⅝
TescoCo	17⅝	17⅝
TrnsOcO	23	24
TricoPd	42½	45½
TysonFd	8½	9½
UniMcGil	10¼	11¼
USSurg	23⅝	23⅝
USTrck	15⅝	16⅛
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	15⅝	16½
ValyGas	11⅝	12⅝
VonDus	14¼	15½
Valcro a	10⅝	10⅝
VideoCo	6⅝	7⅛
VonBsh	13½	14
WshEar	14⅝	15⅝
WebbRs	24½	26
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WignMg	10⅞	11⅞
WellsGa	6⅝	7⅝
WinMig	4⅛	4⅝
WmorC	27	27⅝
WoodLat	24	24⅝
WWEng	11⅞	11⅞
Wrightw	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUtp	21⅛	22⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 15, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	F...
1 M.	14 ½ - 14 ⅞	7 ¼ - 7 ⅞	2 1/16 - 3/16	13 ¾ - 14	12 ...
2 M.	14 9/16 - 14 11/16	7 ⅝ - 8	2 ⅛ - 2 ⅜	13 15/16 - 14 1/16	12 ...
3 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜	2 ⅜ - 2 ⅝	14 - 14 ¼	13 ...
6 M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8 ⅛ - 8 ⅜	3 - 3 ⅛	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜	13 ...
1 Y.	13 15/16 - 14 1/16	7 13/16 - 7 15/16	3 ⅛ - 3 ¼	13 13/16 - 14 1/16	13 ...

International Bonds Traded in Euro...

Midday Indicated Prices, October 15, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	88¾	89¾
Argentina 9⅝-84	90½	91½
Ashland 7½-82	90½	91½
Australia 8¾-91	84½	85½
Australia 8¼-92	80½	81½
Avco 10¼-87	82½	84½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85½	86⅝
Barclays 8½-92	81	82
BCHyd. 7¾-85	82½	83½
Bell Can 7¾-87	80¼	81⅝
Beneficial 9¾-87	90⅝	91⅝
BFCE 8⅝-83	91¼	92¼
Canpac 9⅞-89	88½	89½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	89¼	90¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83¼	84¼
Charbonage 8⅝-81	92¼	93¼
CNT 9½-86	90¼	92¼
Comalco 10¼-91	91¼	92¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	79	81
Continental 9⅝-86	92	93
Dome Pet. 10-94	89½	90½
Dominion 10¼-84	92¾	93¾
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	89½	90½
DSM 8⅝-88	85½	86½
E E C 8¼-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	86	87
E C S 9-93	85¼	86¼
E C S 8⅝-97	80½	81½
EdF 9⅝-86	91	92
E I B 8-84	87¼	88¼
E I B 8⅝-93	83½	84½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	90¼	91¼
Eurofima 8½-83	90¼	91¼
E D C 9⅝-84	93½	94½
Finland 9½-86	88¼	89¼
Genstar 10-89	89	90
GMAC 9¼-86	90	91
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	84¾	85¾
Gould 9⅝-85	91	92
GTE 9⅝-89	87½	88½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	83½	85½
Home Oil 9½-86	89	91
Hudson Bay 10-94	90¼	91¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	89	90
Kennecott 9½-86	87	88
Kidde W. 8½-85	83	84
Kockums 8-83	87¾	88¾
Manitoba 8⅝-83	90	91
Manitoba 9½-89	87½	88½
Michelin 10-94	87½	88½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	86½	87½
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	88¼	89¼
NBrunswick 9-83	92	93
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	86¼	87¼
Newfoundld 10-94	88¾	89¾
NZealand 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	81	82
Norway 9½-84	92¼	93¼
NScotia 9¾-89	88½	89½
Occidental 10¼-84	90	91
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81¼	82¼
Penney JC 8½-83	89	90
Pennwalt 9½-84	92	93
Pepsico 9¼-84	91	92
Portland 10-84	89	90
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	85½	86½
Queb. Prs. 9-95	81	82
Saabscania 8½-89	80½	81½
Shell 8-86	83½	84½
Shell 7½-87	82½	83½
Stlnd 8⅝-88	88⅝	89⅝
StatOil 9⅝-89	90¼	91¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-86	88	89
Unilever 9¼-87	89¼	90¼
UnOil 7½-87	87	88
UnBls 9-89	85½	86½
Utah 8-87	87½	88½
Vwagen 7¾-87	80½	81½
Warner L. 9-84	90½	91½
Borden 5-92		
BroadHole 4⅝-87		
Carnation 4-88		
CIBA G. 4-94		
Coke Bott. 6⅝-92		
Cr Suisse 4⅝-91		
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93		
Cumminint 6½-86		
Dartind 4⅝-87		
EastKodak 4½-88		
Ford 6-86		
Ford 5-88		
Galveston 8⅝-94		
GenElec 4⅝-87		
GenFoods 4⅝-87		
Gillette 4⅝-87		
GulfWestn 5-88		
Honda 5½-89		
Honneywell 6-86		
ICI 6⅝-97		
INA 6-97		
ISE 6⅝-89		
ITT 4⅝-87		
Lear 8-87		
MorganJP 4⅝-87		
Nabisco 5¼-88		
OwensIll 4½-87		
Penney JC 4½-87		
RCA 5-88		
Revlon 4⅝-87		
Sperry 4⅝-88		
Squibb 4⅝-87		
Texaco 4½-88		
Texas 7⅝-93		
Tyco 8½-88		
UBS 5-89		
UnCarb 4⅝-82		
WarnLamb 4½-87		
WarnLamb 4¼-88		
Xerox 5-88		

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	71	73
Baker 5½-93	135½	137½
BBC 4½-93	100	101½
Beatrice 6¾-91	97½	99½
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6¾-92	109	110½
Boots 6¾-93	98	99
Borden 6¾-91	89½	91½

Bondtrade— ...
Basis Dec. 31, 19...

Monday ...
Previous ...

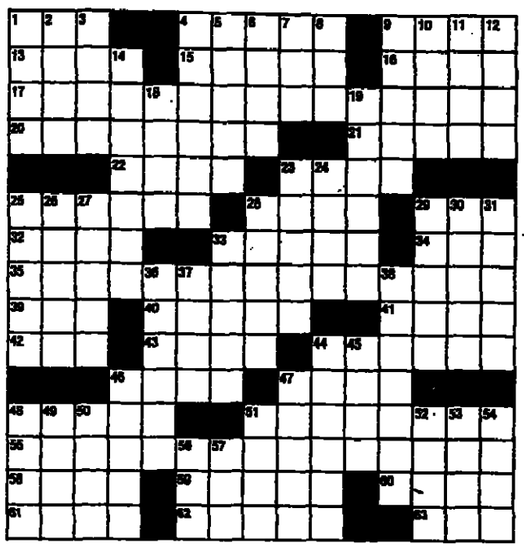
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —										
9⅝	AAR	.44	3.9	6	6	11½	173	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3½	AAV	.20	3.7	6	59	u 5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	APS	.44	5.6	6	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1	ATI				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7	AVC			4	5	9	9	9	
3¼	AZL			15	63	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
4½	AZL pf	.48	9.6		7	5	5	5	— ⅛
6½	AbrdMf	.40	3.8	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	AcmePr				3	11½	11½	11½	
2⅜	Action				6	3⅛	3	3	
7½	AdamR	.12	.6	14	30	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
13¼	AdobeO	.20	.5	31	168	38¼	37½	37⅝	— ½
1⅛	AeroCp			8	106	1½	1½	1½	
9½	AeroFlo	.50e	2.9	4	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
2⅛	Aerovox				12	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	AffilCop	.10e		1.5	24	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5	AffilHsp	.28		5.6	10	7	5	5	
5¼	AfterSix	.32		5.7	7	64	5½	5½	5⅝	
5¼	AirExpr	n			12	23	6¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
4½	AiskAir	.30r		5.2	6	40	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3¾	AlbaW	.10e		2.4	2	153	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5	Alcolac	.16		1.6	10	53	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	AlgAir	wtO				48	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
27½	AlgAir	pf	3	10.		7	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
6½	AlkenT	.72t		12.7	7	4	7½	7¾	7¾	
5⅜	AlmySf	.20e		3.2	7	11	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅜	Alphain	.10e		.7	11	18	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	AlumI	.20e		1.3	5	14	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅛
13-16	Altec				50	36	1	15-16	1		
32	AlterFd	.50		2.0	8	15	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	Amdhl	.40		2.1	8	249	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	— 1⅛
9½	AmAgro	s.20		2.3	8	35	8¾	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	AmBilt	.12e		1.1	6	50	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
7⅛	ABusPd	.40		3.8	7	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
2⅜	AGarPd	.24		2.7	5	37	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
2⅛	AlsrselI	.06e		2.4	2	127	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
9½	AmAgro	s.20		2.3	8	35	8¾	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	AqufCd	p.47				164	32	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
6	ArrowA	.20		2.9	5	6	7¾	7	7	— ½
6⅜	Arundel	.10e		1.3	4	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12	Asamer	s.40				226	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅜
⅞	AskinSvc					35	3	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	Astrex				8	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
6¼	AtlnNa	.15e		2.9	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
⅝	Atco	Ind				16	13-16	¾	¾		
1⅞	AtlsCM	.08e		2.7	10	150	3⅛	3	3		
3½	AtlasCp	wt				5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅝	Audiotr	.16		2.5	7	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18½	Augat	s .40		1.7	15	130	24	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	AutoTrn					120	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅜	AVEAC	.48		6.8	7	24	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16½	Avondl	1.20		6.4	25	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	Aydin				13	34	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
		— B—B—B —									
9	Badger	.80		7.1	5	23	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	Baker	.20		5.0		6	4	4	4	— ⅛
21¼	Baldor	s .20			9	14	21?	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
3¼	BaldwS	.32a				43	21	21½	21½	
15¼	BanFd	1.62e		8.6		11	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅜
1¼	Banger	wt				15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7	Banistr	g .30		2.5		124	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	Barclay					1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3	BarcoCa	.12		2.3	17	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
3¼	BarnesE				11	14	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
8	BarnwI	.20		1.9		4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	BarryR	s.16		2.0	9	98	8	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3¾	BartchF					33	18	3¾	d 3⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	BaruchF					43	33	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	BathSt	A s .40		1.9	5	6	21⅜	21½	21½	
17¼	BathSt	B s .40		1.9	5	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
2½	BergEnt					4	57	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
5¼	BergnB	.24		2.7	6	16	9⅛	8⅝	9	
13⅜	BrgB	pf1.15		6.5		8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
1⅜	BernzO					14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	Berveri					10	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
2	BethCp					9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	Beverly	.1Ba		2.4	10	221	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
8¼	BicPen	.48		5.1	7	5	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
1½	Bickird	.05e		2.2	8	4	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	BlgVSp	s .24		3.0	5	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
14⅛	Blount	A .64		3.7	5	5	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
3½	BodineAp					32	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6¾	BollBer	.40		2.725D		17	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ⅜
14⅜	BdwVoll	9.10				543	34⅛	32	32	—2
3⅞	Bowmar				38	139	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12⅜	Bowne	.48		2.2	6	62	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
5½	BradIdN	.26		2.3	8	163	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
3½	Branch	.20		5.0	4	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
8¼	Braniff	wt				5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
13	Broscan	1a		4.9	6	113	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅝
20½	BrauerE	1.40		5.5	9	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
7	BrazeCp	.57t			6.2	4	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
1⅜	BrodySe					2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¼	BrooksP	s.40		3.4	8	7	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
1	BrownCo	wt				38	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	BreezeCp	.57t				2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅛	CondrCp					14	101	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
7⅜	Compo	s .20		2.4	9	44	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¼	CompuD					5	3	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	Compinv					7	5	2⅜	2⅜	
26⅝	Conchm	.80		5.1	6	11	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
6	ConcrdF					1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16	Condec	.20t		2.7	111	23	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5	ConnrHm	1.53t		13.	5	35	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
15⅝	Conrock	.96a		2.9	9	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
5¼	Conroy	.16		3.5	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅜	ConsEd	G				82	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
12⅞	ConsRet	.60		5.4	8	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
7	ContMtl					5	16	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7-16	ContTel	wt					122	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8⅛	Cookin	.20e		3.6	6	32	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
5½	CoopJr					9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29⅜	13	GoreLb	.28		1.2	19	14	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
31½	14¼	Cornlius	.80		4.8	7	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
21	13-16	Courtld	.16e		8.5	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5½	2	Cramer					10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	CrestFo				4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	9½	CrestOil	s.16			.9	35	317	17½	16½	17	— ⅜
35⅜	18	Crompt	1.40			4.9	4	8	29⅛	28½	29⅛	
22⅜	23	CrossAT	1.20			3.9	10	8	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
44½	30¾	CwnCP	s.80			2.3	3	159	35⅝	33⅞	34⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	CrownC	.20			5.2	6	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	6⅜	CrownN	s.36			6.3	3	20	6¼	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17¼	9¼	CrunchR	.36			2.5	28	63	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27¼	16½	CrystlO	s.36			1.6	28	143	22¼	22¼	23	— ⅛
26	15	CubicCp	.60			3.9	6	17	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
22	16¼	Curlice	1.10b			5.8	6	x9	19	19	19	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cyprus				13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅜	13¾	Cyprus	pf1.70			12.	1	14½	14½	14½	—¼
		— D—D—D —									
5½	2⅜	DCL				7	58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	DWG	.29t		10.	6	214	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	DamonC				7	19	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25½	6¼	Damson					1070	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅜	DataAc	n			6	34	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	12⅜	DatagP	.36		2.0	9	139	16	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
19⅞	9	DayMn	.25e		1.6	11	58	16⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
19	13¾	DetLabs	.48		3.6	12	12	14	d13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
26¼	6	DelhiO	.10e		.5	23	217	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
14	7	DelIwdF	.60		5.1	13	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1	DesgnJw				35	58	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
24	9¾	DevCpA				3	2	10	19	19	— ⅛
21	14½	DevonGp	s			4	21230	20¼	16	16	— ⅛
7¾	2⅝	Dialcon				27	117	4	5½	5½	+ ⅜
18	14⅜	Dillard	.40		2.6	5	19	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
1	2½	Diodes					15	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
48⅝	29	DomeP	s				1243	41⅛	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
25½	17¾	Domtr	pf1.80a				68	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅛
24½	17½	DorcGas	n.20		1.0	7	469	21½	19½	20	—1¼
12½	9	Downey	s.32		3.5	4	11	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	16⅜	DrexUt	1.48		9.5		18	17⅜	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
12⅛	7	DrPepr	.40		4.9	17	103	8½	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13-16	Dunlop	.09e		7.2	7	18	1 5-16	1¼	1¼	
30¾	13	DpixPd			4.1	4	9	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	DurTst	.40a		4.1	10	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1.5⅝	2¾	Dynlctn					119	355	7¾	7	.7⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	13¾	Dynear	.84		3.6	7	7	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛

Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— E—E—E —										
5½	3⅜	EAC	.36		7.6	13	53	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17⅜	8½	EECO	.28		1.9	13	20	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	17¼	EarthRes			3.9	9	213	25¾	24⅝	25⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Edmos					102	1⅝	1½	1½	
25	15¾	EDO	.60		3.1	8	28	19¼	19¼	19½	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Ehren	.10a		1.2		70	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3	ElAudD				5	15	3½	3	3½	— ⅛
28½	15½	Electrog	1		4.1	8	47	24⅞	23⅝	24½	— ½
37	22¼	ElecAm	1.48		5.8	5	8	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
16⅜	7¾	Elsinor	n			14	348	9¾	8⅝	9	— ⅝
17⅛	6¾	EmrRd				8	154	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅝	EngyRs	.24		2.2	20	33	11⅛	10⅝	11	
3½	2⅛	Ero	Ind				8	2½	2½	2½	
10¾	6	Espey	.20e		2.4	13	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	EtzLav	.20e		2.9	8	38	7	7	7	+ ⅛
21¾	13	EvansAr	.40		2.9	9	22	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —									
16¾	6⅝	FPA	.40		3.2	2	5	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	FSF Ind	.12		2.7		14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Fabind	s			3	79	11¾	11	11	
6¼	3¼	FairTex				4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	2½	FairmC	.15		4.4	18	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¼	FamRc				6	7	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅜	FannyF	.50e		2.9	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
12⅜	8½	FayDrg	.24b		2.3	7	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	14	FedMort	.30i				15	14	14	14	
19¼	14¼	FedRT	1.40		8.5	18	12	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	4¾	FedRes				23	227	7⅜	6⅝	7	— ⅜
45⅜	18⅜	Felmnt	.25			.6	19	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
7	3½	Fidelco				6	36	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
20⅛	12¼	FinGen	.40b		2.3	8	33	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18	10½	FinGnA	.40b		2.7		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9¾	7½	FtCom	1a		12.	6	18	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	
24⅜	17¼	FtSLSh	1b		5.8	3	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
5	3	Fstmrk					12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	10	FischrP	1t		8.7	6	13	11¾	11⅜	11½	
21¼	15⅜	FitchGE	2		10.	5	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Flaspa				13	72	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29	17⅞	FlightSf	s.16			.7	19	158	25	23	23⅜	—1⅛
4¾	2⅜	FlaCap					5	2¼	2¼	2½	— ⅛
17⅜	7½	FlaRck	.22e		1.7	8	47	14	13	13½	—1
29	9¼	FlawGen				14	112	20	18⅜	19¼	— ⅛
15	10¾	Flowers	.44		3.8	7	19	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
22⅝	15⅜	Fluke	s			14	13	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Foodrm	.50		8.7	4	8	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6	FoolsM	.45e		4.5	12	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅜	9¾	ForestC	.10		.7	16	9	15⅜	15¼	15½	— ½
14½	3¼	ForestLab					34	11¼	10½	10¾	— ½
13⅜	4¼	FranklnRt	.06e		.4	46	32	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Franks	.36		4.8	6	16	9	9	9	— ⅛
22	18¼	Frantz	1a		5.0	5	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
13½	8	FredrFr				269	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13	7⅜	Frionas	.40		5.1	3	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅜	5⅜	Frischs	.30b		4.8	4	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	FrontA	.20b		2.0	5	36	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¾	4	FrontA	wt				30	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —									
3	1¼	GlExpt				8	148	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	GRI	.30		7.7	23	121	4	d 3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	GTI					24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	4⅜	Galaxy	.06t		1.7	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12	6¾	Garan	.60		7.3	5	22	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Garland					15	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
29¾	15	GatLtEr	.40b		1.6	11	4	25⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
3½	2¼	Gayird	.05e		2.0	1	2	2½	2½	2½	
2⅜	1	Gaynor					6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
26	18½	GelmSc	n			18	18	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
6	2⅜	GnEmp	.32b		8.3	4	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10½	4¼	GenEde					101	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	GnHous				4	3	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	2¼	Genisco				9	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
42⅜	13¾	GertsCo	.20		.6	14	52	35¼	33¾	34	—1¼
19¼	15¼	GiantFs	1		5.9	5	5	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	— ½
14⅛	7⅝	GnYell	g.65e				99	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15½	5	Glasrock	.10		.7	24	19	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
34⅜	21¼	Glatfltr	1.20		4.8	6	11	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
32¾	16¼	Glamr	.36b		3.3	7	22	26⅜	25¾	26¼	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Glosser	.44		.4.6	6	15	9½	9½	9½	
2⅜		Glover					5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5	3	Globalt					3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31¼	13¾	GldNugt	.88t		.5	32	209	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
10⅜	7	GoldWH	.64		6.7	6	21	9½	9½	9½	
1⅜	⅜	Goldfield					163	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	⅝	Gdrich	wt				35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25½	19	GormR	1.20a		5.1	8	8	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	GouldT	1.20		9.0	7	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
10½	6¼	GrahMf	.36		3.8	17	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	7¼	GrandAv	.32e		3.3	5	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
13¾	9¼	GrndCh	.50		5.2	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	GrangrA	s			95	44	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	5⅜	GtAmInd				4	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18½	4¼	GtBasInP				80	573	16½	15⅜	16	— ⅜
37½	18¾	GtLkCh	.32		1.0	14	64	33¾	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Greenmn				15	19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅜	6½	GREIT	.40		4.2	17	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
27⅜	16¼	GrossT	1.44		6.2	7	4	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
14¾	11¼	GuardC	.60b		4.3	9	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
27¼	14½	Guilford	.88		3.8	3	28	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅜
100¾	25⅜	GlfCon	g1.60				1211	81	78	78	—2¼
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm				7	147	10⅞	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅜
		— H—H—H —										
22½	9¼	HallsM	.90		4.6	6	24	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
7¾	4⅜	Hamptn	.65t		13.	3	15	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	10½	Hannfrd	.88		7.6	5	1	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	HanSqrR					17	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34⅛	22½	Harland	1		3.2	11	7	31¾	31½	31½	
4	2¼	Harvey				6	23	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9¼	3¾	Hasbro	.05t			6	72	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Hasting	.60		5.0	6	14	12¼	12	12	
7	4¾	HawaiA					8	4¾	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	HithCh				19	28	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	6	HelthM	.30		3.9	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10½	7¾	HelmWr	.28a		4.3	7	14	8	8	8	— ⅛
11⅜	5¾	Heliosk	.10		1.1	16	714	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	HeltnMfg					138	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
25½	10¾	Hess's	.60		2.4	13	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
10⅝	5¾	HiGlnc	.06r		.9	6	14	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
16½	8	HiSheor	.40		2.8	5	33	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	— ½
9¾	4⅜	Hiptmic	.20		2.3	10	29	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Hofmon	.20		5.5	8	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	HollyCp				12	105	10¼	9⅜	9½	— ⅜
71¾	34½	HmeOA	g1.30				13	69⅞	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
71	31½	HmeOB	g1.30				1	69	69	69	— ½
39	15	Hormel	1.48		4.6	6	x7	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ⅛
19⅜	6¾	HornHar				20	41	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
14	5½	HospMd	.60		5.5	2	25	11	10⅝	10⅝

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Stroke lightly
4 Young codfish
9 Doorway part
13 Lamentation
15 French historian
16 Sills specialty
17 Agree, for a bribe, not to prosecute
20 "—— Tables"
21 Arrives at O'Hare
22 He married Octavia and later had her killed
23 African lake
25 He likes to strike
28 Insipid
29 Menagerie member
32 Tavern stock
33 Satisfy
34 Barcelona bigwig
35 Live more thriftily
39 Little——
40 Fragrances
41 Cap—— (from head to foot)
42 —— Moines
43 Modena money
44 Trusted adviser
46 Diminutive suffix
47 Name meaning "princess"
48 Kind of crow or babe
51 Fleet fellow
55 Work together
58 "Iliad," for one
59 Lucky chance
60 —— judgment
61 "Dow — McGinty," old song
62 —— Stadium, in Detroit
63 "Gloomy" one

DOWN

1 Footwear pair
2 Its leaves are used in a drug
3 Pack down lightly
4 Jeb or Gilbert
5 Part of a Pound poem
6 Make fun of
7 "Three Men —— Horse"
8 Bus. loss
9 Word with bar or days
10 Cruel
11 Barnum's singer
12 "—— of Ancient Rome"
14 Cervantes's tongue
18 Mining products
19 Delights
23 Social divisions
24 Relative of 4-Across
25 Surfeited
26 —— to (noticing)
27 "L'Absinthe" painter
28 Regional plants
29 Skilled
30 Target of Salk and Sabin
31 Script direction
33 Nocturnal noise
36 Pre-Aztec group in Mexico
37 Revise a manuscript
38 Loco
44 The Weaver of Ravelce
45 —— the Red
46 Straight up
47 Gave a lecture
48 Merganser
49 Fear, in N.C.
50 Related
51 Complacent
52 ——oil, used in varnishes
53 One of Rebekah's boys
54 Twilled fabrics
56 Moore's "—— in the Stilly Night"
57 Fifteen years before Hastings

Solution to Previous Puzzle

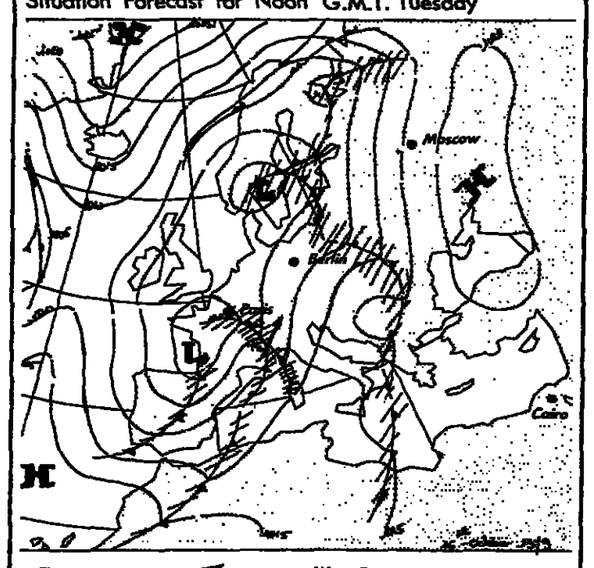
A	R	T	S		C	O	P	Y		M	A	M	A
M	E	E	T		A	R	I	E	S		A	X	E	D
P	A	A	R		R	A	K	G	E		N	O	N	E
		P	R	O	Y	I	N	G	G	R	O	U	N	D
			L	E	N	T			V	I	A			
S	T	A	L	A	G		G	R	I	L	L	I	N	G
C	A	M	E	L		T	R	A	C	Y		N	O	R
A	M	I	R		C	A	I	N	E		M	U	S	A
M	E	N		L	O	R	N	A		L	O	R	E	N
P	R	O	P	O	U	N	D		F	I	N	E	S	T
			R	U	N			H	O	L	E			
	G	O	O	D	S	A	M	A	R	I	T	A	N	
C	L	I	P		E	V	A	D	E		A	G	O	O
O	U	S	E		D	O	M	E	S		R	I	C	E
D	E	E	R			N	E	S	T		Y	O	K	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	12	54	Rain
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	Fair	MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Fair
BELGRADE	27	81	Overcast	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Overcast	NEW YORK	11	52	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain	NICE	20	68	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	18	64	Cloudy	OSLO	11	52	Overcast
BUDAPEST	22	72	Overcast	PARIS	15	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	64	Showers	PRAGUE	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Misty	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	24	75	Misty
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Misty
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Overcast	TOKYO	20	68	Fair
GENEVA	15	59	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	75	Overcast
HELSINKI	11	52	Misty	VIENNA	21	70	Overcast
HOUSTON	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	13	55	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	13	55	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Misty				
LOS ANGELES	20	71	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Boston's Nude Models Get Dressed In Work Stoppage Over Wages

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — Models who pose nude for $4 an hour at local art schools went on strike today, planning to picket the Boston Museum of Fine Arts' school to raise their wages by $2.

The pickets planned to wave a sign, "We Shall Not Be Nude," said Randy Jansen, spokesman for the 25-member Guild of Art Models, which claims to represent one-third of the city's nude models. Mr. Jansen said the guild wanted an increase to $6 an hour, which he said is the national average for such work.

He added that the pickets would be fully clothed.

"Contrary to what most people think, we're not exhibitionists," he said. "We're normal, average people who have families to support."

Mr. Jansen said the work stoppage also was intended to educate art students who "still think we are making $10 an hour."

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIXYS

LAFAT

VANDIE

BLIRME

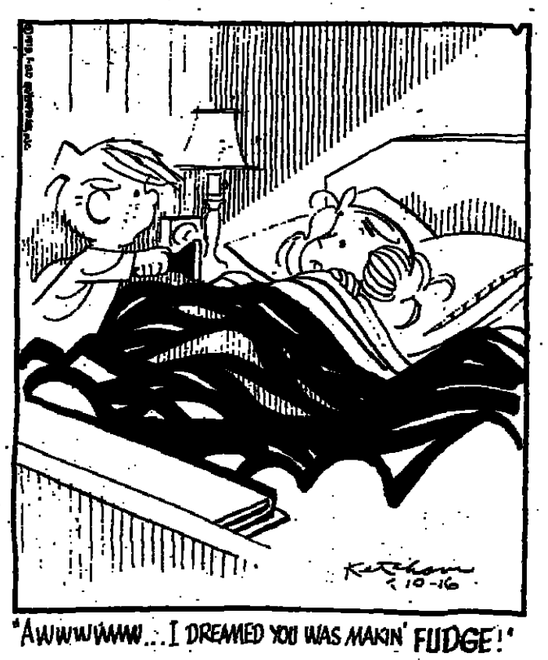
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: AN ( ) ( ) (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MERGE KNELL HAPPEN INVEST
Answer: What they called the wolfish Shakespearean actor—KING "LEER"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AWWWWWW... I DREAMED YOU WAS MAKIN' FUDGE!"

BOOKS

AMERICA REVISED

History Schoolbooks in the Twentieth Century

By Frances FitzGerald. Little, Brown. 240 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Michael Kammen

THIS is Frances FitzGerald's first book since "Fire in the Lake" (1972), for which she received a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award. That volume explored the history of the Vietnamese people and of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. This one is an extended essay on U.S.-history textbooks for secondary-school students. At first, one might wonder whether a great young talent is being wasted on a comparatively trivial topic. Who cares about high-school textbooks? Certainly not most high-school students. And who cares about discarded textbooks from the 1840s, 1890s and 1930s? They are not exactly pearls of great price, but just try to find them. They are not collectors items — if only someone wished to collect them.

Be that as it may, Frances FitzGerald has not wasted her talents on ephemera. A perceptive analyst, she has supplied us with a tough-minded and eminently readable report that transcends in importance its immediate subject matter. For, ultimately, "America Revised" is about the manipulation of the past for commercial and ideological reasons and about the manipulation of the past for opinion and national memory. As FitzGerald observes: "Textbooks have become the lightning rods of American society. In the past, public protest over textbooks occurred only in times of rapid political or social change. Now a great number of organizations and informal groups take an interest in the content of texts. In addition to the racial and ethnic organizations, many of which disagree on what constitutes a 'fair and accurate representation' of any given group, a multitude of educational and civil-rights groups have research departments devoted exclusively to the analysis of textbooks."

Banishing Robin Hood

Considering the massive number of dreary pages FitzGerald had to read, her restraint is admirable. Indeed, her firm control over a mine of material is stunning. And having sifted so much dross, she manages to give us only pure gold. Would that she had given more. She tells us, for example, about Ada White, a member of the Indiana State Textbook Commission, who believed, among other things, that Robin Hood was a communist. Therefore, books that mentioned Robin Hood ought to be banished from Indiana schools.

FitzGerald has resisted the temptation to spice her stew with very many such anecdotes. She has concentrated instead on substance, and her book is packed with revealing information and insights: viz, that U.S. schoolbooks have not always been dull — they have "achieved" dullness since the 1930s, in part because so many people have a hand in their composition as they are tailored to suit a very heterogeneous public; that the textbooks fail miserably to explain how the U.S. economy has functioned and has changed over time ("They have been as squeamish about the subject of money as about the subjects of religion and sex"); and that the black civil-rights movement of the 1960s was largely responsible for making the textbooks responsive to all ethnic history, generally — the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe as well as Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans, Hispanics and Native Americans.

FitzGerald shows that current texts depict the United States as a multiracial society. They incorporate at least some material on all the obvious racial and ethnic groups and suggest that even white Americans come from diverse ethnic backgrounds. She goes on to point out, however, the real risk involved in such an approach: Students will receive a message "that Americans have no common history, no common culture, and no common values, and that membership in a racial or cultural group constitutes the most fundamental experience each individual."

Scattered through "America Revised" are stunning contrasts between the tone and content of contemporary textbooks as opposed to older ones: optimism and chauvinism have given way to an emphasis on problems and unpleasantness, certainty about national ideals has been replaced by uncertainty, an emphasis on altruism and competitive isolation has been replaced by an inability to make much sense of U.S. foreign policy at all: a belief that individuals make history has been replaced by notions of vast "forces" determining events, by utter nonsense concerning matters of causation; and a visually rich experience has become a sensory panorama of art and photography planned by designers running amuck with multicolored layouts.

The final third of "America Revised" broadens into a history of shifts in the philosophy of education as they have affected the teaching of social studies. FitzGerald is wryly caustic about the political change within the educational establishment, and she supplies a succinct overview of the tedious debates that have drummed on throughout the 1960s and '70s.

The Purpose of Schooling

"The progressives are children of Rousseau, who believe in an egalitarian society, in the perfectibility of 'nature,' and in the perfectibility of man through education or a change in consciousness. The fundamentalists believe in God, not in man; they believe that man and society can survive only by the strictest obedience to a single, permanent set of truths, laws and values. The neoconservatives are temperamental agnostics who believe nonetheless in meritocracy, in the power of the intellect and in the value of science and cultural tradition. Over the years, the three groups have done battle with one another over almost every issue in education: who should control the schools, what should be taught in them, and whose interest should be served. In spite of their differences, however, they have, over the course of a century, come to adopt almost the same attitude toward the purpose of schooling and the psychology of children."

Has FitzGerald trivialized her talents? I think not. She has produced a report of paramount importance to historians, educators and parents, obviously, but also, I believe, to politicians and journalists, psychologists and sociologists, members of school boards and civil liberties groups (owing to the ongoing problem of censorship).

The responsibility of textbook publishers is truly awesome because the audiences for their products are "huge, impressionable and captive." As FitzGerald notes, the textbook editors "must appear to be the arbiters of American values, and the publishing companies the Ministries of Truth for children." With much power over the past and the future, textbook people ought to be profound sages. Oddly enough, alas, as the author concludes: "The people in the textbook business seem to reflect on their role as image-givers."

Michael Kammen, professor of American history at Cornell, is editor in chief of the forthcoming work "History in Our Time: The Current State of the Discipline in the United States." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

©The Washington Post

Chinese Art to Tour U.

PEKING (UPI) — Some 3[illegible] jade and ivory-carved works of Chinese art will go on show in Washington, New York and other U.S. art centers next month, the Chinese news agency said. The collection of centuries-old art and crafts includes jade and ivory carving, cloisonné, filigree inlay, carved lacquerware, embroidery, painting and folk art, the agency said.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South made a normal opening of three spades, and found himself playing in four spades doubled after West had made an aggressive overcall of four hearts and East had doubled in the belief that North-South was sacrificing.

Many players lead the ace from an A-K combination, and West put the club ace on the table. South ruffed, and decided that he would probably be able to establish the club suit and make overtricks. West was likely to have the club king, and was unlikely to have more than three clubs.

South therefore led to the spade ace, ruffed a club and drew trumps. He crossed to the diamond ace and ruffed another club. When, as expected, the king fell from West, South claimed two doubled overtricks.

If the king had not fallen, he would have had to fall back on the diamond finesse, making at least 10 tricks if it succeeded, and probably 12, but going down if East held the diamond queen.

In the replay, there was no East-West bidding and South had a different problem. Now the right play when the declarer is playing four spades undoubled, is to take a diamond finesse at the second trick. If the diamond finesse loses, the spade ace is still in dummy to ruff the third-round of hearts.

Analysts will note that four spades could have been defeated by a quick trump lead, with or without one or two heart leads.

NORTH
♠A
♡76
♢AKJ6
♣Q10864

WEST
♠752
♡KQJ84
♢32
♣AK2

EAST
♠J86
♡A95
♢Q985
♣J953

SOUTH (D)
♠KQJ9543
♡1032
♢1074
♣—

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♠	4♡	4♠	Dble
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ace.

rates Top Orioles, 7-1, Trail by 3-2

y Joseph Durso

URGH, Oct. 15 (NYT) — e from fading into winter Pittsburgh Pirates rallied innings here yesterday to e Baltimore Orioles, 7-1, the World Series alive.

gic by Earl Weaver could n, no dramatic pinch-hit- he Orioles, not even the s of the 23-game winner nagan. Instead, the Pirates o runs in the sixth inning, e seventh and three in the while the Baltimore bats ited to six hits by Jim nd Bert Blyleven.

sult, the October baseball headed back to Baltimore, will be resumed tomorrow t the Orioles still hold the e games to two, and need victory to replace the New kees as champions.

rates, still shocked by the ning they suffered Satur- n the Orioles rallied for six a 9-6 victory, began yester- me with no illusion about s. They would either head more, if they won, or go the winter, if they lost.

we're discouraged," said the shortstop. "But we're g up. We've had to struggle n. Did the cold weather as? It's been cold, but no- oing to use the weather for

ational League champions, h the pennant by sweeping ames from the Cincinnati Reds little more than a week ago, were further saddened by the death of Anne Tanner, the 70-year-old mother of their manager, Chuck Tanner. She died in Greenville, about 50 miles north of Pittsburgh, early in the morning. But the 50-year-old manager remained with the team and was on the field in uniform when the ceremonial first ball was thrown out by Bill Mazeroski, who hit the home run that beat the New York Yankees in the 1960 World Series.

Magical to Fregosi

"Pittsburgh played fine baseball," observed Jim Fregosi, manager of the California Angels, who lost the American League playoff to the Orioles. "But you'd have to say the Orioles are the best team in baseball right now. Everything happened right for them. Their use of pinch-hitters has been phenomenal. They did it like magic."

The Orioles tried to invoke their final touch of magic on a cloudy and cold afternoon, the last day of baseball in Pittsburgh this year regardless of who won. The game started at 4:30 o'clock because of the dictates of television scheduling, but the 46-degree temperature did not seem so oppressive as the rainy cold that had tortured the Series all week.

Still, the wintry weather forced Tanner's hand in naming a pitcher for the critical game. Bruce Kison, who was knocked out of the box by the Orioles last Wednesday in the first inning of the first game, normally would have started. But "he's been bothered by the cold," Tanner reported.

And so the fateful choice fell to Rooker, who had followed Kison in the opener and pitched three and two-thirds innings of scoreless ball.

Three Up, Three Down

Now Rooker bent to his task with great deliberation and uncommon success for a man who had spent most of the summer nursing a sore left elbow. He personally retired the leadoff batter, Kiko Garcia, by making a running catch of Garcia's little pop fly behind the mound. Then he got two more quick outs, and the Pirates were safe for half an inning.

Flanagan, though, matched that performance with three outs in the bottom of the first. And then Rooker went back to work and got three more outs. In fact, nobody on either side reached base until Bill Madlock beat out a single with two down in the bottom of the second, and that was nothing to yell about. The ball took a high hop off the artificial turf and hit Doug DeCinces, the third baseman, in the chest, and Madlock outraced the throw.

But he did not get beyond first, because Flanagan then retired Steve Nicosia on a long fly to left.

Once more it was Rooker's turn to work, which he did with another series of fast outs: Rich Dauer popped up, Rick Dempsey grounded out, Flanagan flied out to center.

In the fourth, Rooker, after retiring the first 10 batters, walked Benny Ayala, and the Orioles had their first base runner. But Ayala did not advance beyond first as Rooker struck out Ken Singleton on a disputed fastball and got Eddie Murray on an infield pop.

Flanagan, though, was proving just as relentless against the home team.

With two down in the Pirates' fourth, Bill Robinson lined a long double to right-center. But Willie Stargell pulled the next pitch to Dauer at second base for a routine grounder, and the Pirates were gone.

Finally, in the top of the fifth, the Orioles got their first hit and first run off Rooker. They began when Gary Roenicke hit a ball up the alley in left-center for two bases and DeCinces lined a single to right just over Phil Garner's mighty leap. Runners on first and third, nobody out, and trouble for the Pirates.

They escaped the trouble in a classic way: a double-play grounder that Dauer bounced to Garner, who flipped to Foli, who fired to Stargell. But, while the Pirates were getting two outs, the Orioles were getting one run, as Roenicke crossed for a 1-0 lead.

When Dempsey followed with a single to left and Flanagan drew a walk, Blyleven began throwing in the Pirates' bullpen. But Rooker survived by getting Garcia for the third straight time, on a force-out grounder that was to become his final pitch of the game.

Back to the Wall

Down by one run that could prove decisive, the Pirates started stirring in the bottom of the fifth. Madlock led off by hitting a smart single through the middle. The famous Flanagan curveball struck out Nicosia, and then Garner hit a 360-foot drive that sent Ayala to the green wall in left-center.

Lee Lacy pinch hit for Rooker and skittered a sharp grounder between third and short. DeCinces fell in trying to make the play, and Lacy was safe with a single. Now the Pirates had two men on and a chance for some real mischief. But Flanagan set up Omar Moreno with two curveballs and then fired a fastball for a swinging strike three.

Rooker had pitched only one complete game this season, and so, having given his manager five innings of three-hit ball, he was replaced by Blyleven.

Then, in the bottom of the sixth, the Pirates pounced on Flanagan just when it seemed they might be running out of time. The left-hander invited the problem by walking Foli. Parker, who had struck out twice, lined a single to center, sending Foli to second. Robinson did the expected but did it well: a sacrifice bunt to Flanagan, whose only play was to first.

Now the Pirates had Foli on third, Parker on second and a great chance to recover. Stargell, their 38-year-old captain, obliged by driving a long sacrifice fly to right-center for one run. Then Madlock drilled a single to center; Parker crossed, and the Pirates took a 2-1 lead.

Blyleven got into some trouble in the seventh when Dempsey doubled to right-center with two down. Now Weaver was confronted with a choice: let Flanagan bat, or pinch hit for him and lose his best pitcher. He called for Pat Kelly to pinch hit, Kelly struck out, and Weaver had lost both his chance and his pitcher.

Trouble on the Mound

He lost more than that in the bottom half of the inning, when the Pirates stretched their lead at the expense of Flanagan's successor, Tim Stoddard.

They started with Garner's high-chop single behind the mound. Then Blyleven bunted back to Stoddard, who fired a fastball to second that just nipped Garner. And the Orioles seemed safe when Moreno rammed a low line drive toward center that Garcia grabbed with a sensational lunge for a force-out at second.

They seemed safe, but not for long. Stoddard, trying to pick Moreno off first, threw the ball away, and now he had a sprinter on second. Then Foli lined the next pitch to the wall in right-center for a triple and a 3-1 lead. And, with Tippy Martinez now pitching for the harassed Orioles, another run crossed when Parker doubled.

Pittsburgh scored three more times in the eighth on hits by Stargell, Madlock, Garner and Foli.

And by then the Pirate partisans in the crowd of 50,920 finally had something to cheer about, after a weekend of gathering gloom.

Box Score

Game 5

BALTIMORE	ab	r	h	bi	PITTSBURGH	ab	r	h	bi
Garcia ss	4	0	0	0	Moreno cf	4	1	0	0
Ayala lf	1	0	0	0	Foli ss	4	2	2	3
Bumbry cf	1	0	0	0	Parker rf	4	1	2	1
Singleton rf	4	0	0	0	BRobinson lf	4	0	1	0
Murray 1b	4	0	0	0	Stargell 1b	3	1	1	1
Roenicke cf	4	1	1	0	Madlock 3b	4	1	4	1
DeCinces 3b	4	0	2	0	Nicosia c	4	0	0	0
Dauer 2b	3	0	0	0	Garner 2b	4	1	2	1
Lowenstn ph	1	0	1	0	Rooker p	1	0	0	0
Dempsey c	3	0	2	0	Lacy ph	1	0	1	0
Crowley ph	1	0	0	0	Blyleven p	1	0	0	0
Flanagan p	1	0	0	0					
Kelly ph	1	0	0	0					
Stoddard p	0	0	0	0					
TMartinez p	0	0	0	0					
Stonhouse p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	32	1	6	0	Totals	34	7	13	7

Baltimore 000 010 000—1
Pittsburgh 000 002 23x—7

E—Garner, Stoddard, Stonhouse. DP—Pittsburgh 2. LOB—Baltimore 7, Pittsburgh 9. 2B—B. Robinson, Roenicke, Dempsey, Parker. 3B—Foli. S—B. Robinson, Blyleven. SF—Stargell.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Baltimore						
Flanagan (L 1-1)	6	6	2	2	1	6
Stoddard	2-3	2	2	2	0	0
T. Martinez	1-3	2	1	1	0	0
Stonhouse	1	3	2	2	2	0
Pittsburgh						
Rooker	5	3	1	1	2	2
Blyleven (W 1-0)	4	3	0	0	1	3

T. Martinez pitched to 1 batter in 9th.
T—2:54. A—50,920.

World Series Schedule

Best-of-Seven
(All Times EDT)

sburgh of Baltimore, ppd., rain
ltimore 5, Pittsburgh 4
Pittsburgh 3, Baltimore 2
altimore 8, Pittsburgh 4
altimore 9, Pittsburgh 6
Pittsburgh 7, Baltimore 1
Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.

e provided for readers who plan to e games on short-wave or medium-, where possible. Eastern Daylight e five hours behind the time in most opean countries.

A Piece of History in the Ring

By Red Smith

NNESBURG, Oct. 15 — A South African on the from New York pointed o great mounds of barren "Those are mining he said. "Since the price of ent up, they are re-refining dumpings."

is the land of gold and dia- of wealth and poverty and atutory bigotry known as eid. In a country that leg- separate and unequal status ruling white minority on the nd and blacks and coloreds other, a black American and outh African are about to r a piece of the heavyweight onship of this fragmented efore a completely integrat- d of perhaps 80,000.

next Saturday's match be- John Tate and Gerrie for the World Boxing Asso- version of the title represent nic and political break- one small step away from frica's policy of racial sepa- Or is it merely cosmetic, a nda device to create abroad impression of racial harmo-

More Than a Fight

y event, it is more than a ppening; it is a piece of his- small piece, probably, but

ears the international sports nity has put pressure on frica to abandon apartheid. South African athletes and rom international competi- ike the Olympic Games. more than a trace of hypoc- his movement, for it reflects er-than-thou attitude, as there were no racism in the States or England or Israel pt. Still, bigotry in other s not written into the law. is difficult to disagree with s of the sports world out- en when it deprives some ss South African kids of the nity for world-class compe-

Arum of Top Rank Inc., the an promoter who brought John Tate to white Gerrie 's homeland, does not insist g likened to Abraham Lincoln but would not resent comparison with Branch Rickey, who broke baseball's color line by hiring Jackie Robinson.

When Arum arranged this fight with the financial backing of Southern Sun Hotels, he understood Fritz Eloff, president of the North Transvaal Rugby Association, to promise that there would be open access to Loftus Versfeld Stadium in Pretoria and unrestricted amenities for all races not only on Saturday but for all events in the future.

Loftus Versfeld, scene of the match, is a rugby stadium and it has been a white stronghold, for rugby has few black followers here. Selling the National Broadcasting Co. the U.S. television rights to the bout for $500,000, Arum emphasized the point that the match would bring about permanent integration of the stadium. Then when he read in the Rand Daily Mail that the government policy had not really changed and Eloff would not commit himself to permanent integration, he screamed that he had been betrayed. He now believes Eloff will announce permanent integration but only after the fight.

Various individuals and groups opposed to apartheid — the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Organization of African Unity, the Nigerian representative to the United Nations and Arum's rival promoter, Don King — have protested that to hold the match here is to sanction racism, but their opposition has not noticeably cooled local excitement.

Various Endorsements

"The Big Fight" is the big story in Johannesburg newspapers, which are loaded with advertisements carrying the fighters' commercial endorsements — big photographs of Tate touting a wrist watch and a brand of chickens "guaranteed to have no fish taste," an ad headed "Anatomy of Two Champions" that compares an auto tire favorably with Coetzee's fists, biceps, etc.

Twenty-seven different souvenir items are on sale: T-shirts, key chains, hats and caps, seat cushions, a cigarette lighter, 100,000 bumper stickers. The fighters get royalties on items bearing their names; already 52,000 Coetzee T-shirts have been sold at 2 rand, 40 cents each, from which the fighter gets 20 cents. (International exchange rates vary from day to day but for practical purposes the rand is worth about $1.15).

It is estimated that in addition to their purses ($400,000 for Tate, $300,000 for Coetzee) each boxer will realize from $15,000 to $20,000 in royalties plus thousands more for endorsements and public appearances.

Tickets Moving Briskly

Southern Sun put $1.5 million into the promotion and gets most of the live gate receipts. It was reported yesterday that 61,000 tickets priced from 10 to 300 rand had been sold, putting 2,400,000 rand in the bank. If the stadium's 84,490 seats are sold out, the gate would be 3,460,000 rand. Boxing's attendance and box office records are 120,757 for the first Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney fight in Philadelphia in 1926 and $4 million-plus for the Muhammad Ali-Leon Spinks affair in the New Orleans Superdome last year.

Those shows featured a real live heavyweight champion. This doesn't. After Spinks borrowed the title from Ali, the World Boxing Council withdrew recognition from Spinks for giving Ali a remtch instead of taking on Ken Norton. Designated champion by the WBC, Norton lost to Larry Holmes, now the only official champion. When Ali repossessed his share of the title and retired, Arum picked Coetzee, Tate, Kallie Knoetze and Spinks to fight it out for recognition as his successor.

Tate stopped Knoetze, Coetzee destroyed Spinks, the WBA did as Arum said, and here we are.

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Signed Sammy Johnson, running back. Placed Barty Smith, fullback, on the injured reserve list.

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Activated Eric Laakso, lineman. Waived Jeff Groth, wide receiver.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Richie Szaro, placekicker, to a one-year contract. Placed Pat Leahy, placekicker, on the injured reserve list. Activated Bobby Jones, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

EDMONTON OILERS—Assigned Wayne Bianchin, left wing, to Houston of the Central Hockey League.

Associated Press

Bill Robinson of the Pirates lays down a bunt in the sixth inning to put two runners into scoring position. Charging the ball is Rick Dempsey, the Orioles' catcher, but it was pitcher Mike Flanagan who threw Robinson out.

Freak Score Helps Broncos Defeat Chiefs

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Safety Bill Thompson scored a bizarre touchdown on a 2-yard fumble return in the waning seconds of the first half here yesterday to help the Denver Broncos register a 24-10 National Football League victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

With less than 30 seconds left in the half and Kansas City in possession at its 15, Tony Reed fumbled a handoff into the arms of a Denver linebacker, Bob Swenson, at the 11. Swenson lateraled to cornerback Louis Wright, who fumbled the ball forward to the 2, where Thompson scooped it up and scored, to give the Broncos a 10-0 lead.

Jim Turner added a 28-yard field goal in the first period and Craig Morton hit both Haven Moses and Rick Upchurch with second-half touchdown passes to help the Broncos raise their record to 5-2. The loss dropped Kansas City out of a share of first place in the AFC West with a 4-3 record.

Kansas City ruined Denver's bid for its third shutout on Jan Stenerud's 44-yard field goal five minutes into the fourth quarter. Arnold Morgado rounded out the Kansas City scoring with a 1-yard run with 56 seconds left in the game after the Broncos had opened up a 24-3 lead.

Patriots 27, Bears 7

At Chicago, Steve Grogan passed for three touchdowns, including two following Chicago fumbles in the first quarter, to lead the New England Patriots to a 27-7 victory over the Bears.

Grogan completed 21 of 35 passes for 244 yards to lead the Patriots to their fifth victory in seven games.

The Bears, 3-4, had trouble generating any sustained drives against the tough New England defense. The Pats held the NFL's leading rusher, Walter Payton, to only 42 yards in 15 carries and sacked Bear quarterbacks five times.

Grogan hit on scoring passes of 10 yards to Stanley Morgan and 19 yards to Harold Jackson in the first quarter and put the game out of reach on a 4-yard touchdown pass to Russ Francis early in the fourth quarter.

Oilers 28, Colts 16

At Baltimore, Earl Campbell rushed for 149 yards and 3 touchdowns to lead the Houston Oilers to a 28-16 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

Campbell carried 22 times and scored on runs on 7, 20 and 2 yards before sitting out the fourth quarter. Houston also scored on defensive end Jesse Baker's 20-yard run with a fumble in the opening minutes of the game.

Baltimore, now 1-6, scored on Don Hardeman's 1-yard run, Steve Mike-Mayer's 34-yard field goal and a 3-yard pass from Greg Landry to Don McCauley.

Chargers 20, Seahawks 10

At San Diego, Dan Fouts completed a team-record 28 passes, including two for touchdowns to John Jefferson and a third to Lydell Mitchell, and the San Diego Chargers held off a late Seattle rally to beat the Seahawks, 20-10.

In all, Fouts completed 28 of 35 passes for 318 yards, breaking the mark of 27 completions set by Jack Kemp against Houston in 1960. Jefferson had nine receptions for 137 yards.

Seattle made the score 14-3 on a 19-yard field goal by Efren Herrera with 26 seconds left in the first half and scored its lone touchdown 47 seconds into the fourth period on an 8-yard run by Sherman Smith.

Raiders 50, Falcons 19

At Oakland, Calif., Mark Van Eeghen scored three touchdowns and Ken Stabler passed for two in leading the Oakland Raiders to a 50-19 rout of the Atlanta Falcons.

The victory, Oakland's third straight, was aided by turnovers as the Falcons lost three fumbles and saw the Raiders intercept three passes by Steve Bartkowski.

Jim Breech contributed field goals of 40, 30 and 47 yards while Lester Hayes ran 51 yards with an intercepted pass to help pad the Oakland total. Van Eeghen scored on two runs of one yard each and one of six while Stabler threw 20 yards to Clarence Hawkins and 8 to Larry Brunson for touchdowns.

Lynn Cain scored all three Atlanta touchdowns, taking passes of 26 and 18 yards from Bartkowski and running 3 yards.

Cowboys 30, Rams 6

At Irving, Texas, Roger Staubach completed all 9 of the passes he attempted in the first half and passed for three touchdowns overall in helping the Dallas Cowboys defeat the Los Angeles Rams, 30-6.

Staubach finished with 13 completions out of 18 attempts for 176 yards. Tony Dorsett added 103 yards rushing, thus becoming the first Dallas running back to have three consecutive 100-yard games.

Although the Cowboys broke from the gate early, scoring on their first three possessions, they led at the half by only 13-6.

Packers 24, Lions 16

At Milwaukee, David Whitehurst ran for a touchdown and passed to Paul Coffman and Walt Landers for two, leading the Green Bay Packers to a 24-16 victory over the Detroit Lions.

Nate Simpson rushed for 121 yards for the Packers, who took the lead at 10-9 on a 32-yard field goal by Chester Marcol 52 seconds before halftime.

The Packers took the second half kickoff and marched 70 yards in nine plays, scoring on Whitehurst's pass to Coffman, the tight end, on the left side.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia 4, Toronto 3 (Holmgren (3), Leach (1), Propp (2), Kelly (1); McDonald 2 (3), Sittler (2))

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1 (Lee (1), Marshall (1), Ferguson (3), Libett (1); Schmautz (2))

Minnesota 5, Buffalo 4 (Hartsburg (1), Sharpley (2), Payne (2), Barrett (1), Anderson (2); Martin (1), Selling (1), Perreault (4), Van Boxmeer (1))

Hartford 3, Chicago 3 (G. Howe (2), Rogers (1), Sims (1); Ruskowski 2 (2), Higgins (1))

Vancouver 4, Edmonton 4 (Lever (2), Fraser (2), Lindgren (2), Gillis (1); Weir (1), Siltanen, 2 (2), Gretzky (1))

Winnipeg 4, Colorado 2 (Sullivan (2), Norwich, 2 (2), Drouin (1); Beck (1), Ochor (1))

Washington 5, New York Rangers 3 (Maruk, 4 (6), Edberg (2); Guevremont (1), Hedberg (2))

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Phoenix 112, Chicago 102 (Davis 20, Robinson 16; Greenwood 19, Theus 13, Beshore 13)

Portland 109, Denver 93 (Owens 27, R. Brewer 25; Scott 19, Roberts 18)

San Diego 98, Seattle 93 (Free 35, Weatherspoon 15; G. Williams 27, D. Johnson 14).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	5	2	0	.714	133	98
New England	5	2	0	.714	181	105
Buffalo	3	4	0	.429	161	128
NY Jets	2	4	0	.333	128	174
Baltimore	1	6	0	.143	88	140
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	5	2	0	.714	170	140
Houston	5	2	0	.714	162	148
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	145	158
Cincinnati	1	6	0	.143	119	169
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	5	2	0	.714	162	98
Denver	5	2	0	.714	100	101
Kansas City	4	3	0	.571	123	91
Oakland	4	3	0	.571	141	134
Seattle	2	5	0	.286	138	167

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	6	1	0	.857	178	119
Philadelphia	6	1	0	.857	145	109
Washington	5	2	0	.714	144	104
St. Louis	2	5	0	.286	120	139
NY Giants	2	5	0	.286	107	148
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Tampa Bay	5	2	0	.714	147	120
Minnesota	3	3	0	.500	107	142
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	95	109
Green Bay	3	4	0	.429	120	128
Detroit	1	6	0	.143	117	173
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Los Angeles	4	3	0	.571	125	125
Atlanta	3	4	0	.429	145	161
New Orleans	3	4	0	.429	180	178
San Francisco	0	7	0	.000	129	204

Sunday's Results

Miami 17, Buffalo 7
New Orleans 42, Tampa Bay 14
Philadelphia 24, St. Louis 20
Washington 13, Cleveland 9
New York Giants 32, San Francisco 16
Cincinnati 34, Pittsburgh 10
New England 27, Chicago 7
Houston 28, Baltimore 16
Denver 24, Kansas City 10
Green Bay 24, Detroit 16
Oakland 50, Atlanta 19
San Diego 20, Seattle 10
Dallas 30, Los Angeles 6

Monday's Game

Minnesota at New York Jets

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Montreal	8	4	1	17	261	245
Ottawa	7	4	2	16	315	264
Toronto	5	8	0	10	205	276
Hamilton	5	9	0	10	239	294
West						
Edmonton	10	2	2	22	451	191
Br. Columbia	9	3	1	19	267	245
Calgary	9	4	0	18	276	226
Winnipeg	3	11	0	6	249	307
Saskatchewan	1	12	0	2	146	361

Saturday's Result

Toronto 19, Winnipeg 15

Sunday's Results

Ottawa 28, British Columbia 26
Hamilton 26, Calgary 16
Saskatchewan 26, Edmonton 25

Breakthrough on China Heartens IOC

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The decision by China and Taiwan to accept membership in the international soccer federation on the federation's terms represents a major breakthrough that will almost certainly result in both nations competing in next year's Olympic Games, an International Olympic Committee source said today.

At an executive committee meeting of the federation, known as FIFA, in Zurich on Saturday, Peking and Taipei both agreed to the membership requirements. China will be known as the Football Association of the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan will be called the Football Association of Taipei, according to FIFA.

Taiwan has also agreed to change the flag and anthem it uses in order to avoid a political clash with Peking, a FIFA spokesman said.

Until now, Taiwan has insisted that its full name — the Republic of China — as well as its national anthem and flag be used at all sports events.

The reported agreement follows the exact formula suggested by the IOC at its executive board meeting in Puerto Rico in June for the readmission of China to the Olympics as well as for the continued membership of Taiwan.

"If this decision is confirmed, it represents a tremendous breakthrough," said the well-placed IOC source.

"This is exactly what the IOC proposed and there has been great response from the international sports federations, who are trying to implement it, and support from IOC members, some of whom were skeptical at first," the source said.

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, who drafted the formula, said in Dublin today that he planned to visit Taiwan on his way to Nagoya, Japan, for an IOC executive board meeting at the end of this month.

Participants of the Oct. 22-24 meeting will draw up a definite proposal on the China question on which the IOC's full membership will vote, either by postal ballot or at its next full session before the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y., in February.

Criticism in Taipei

TAIPEI, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Two sports officials on Taiwan have criticized the FIFA report.

Shen Chia-ming, president of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, said in a statement that the announcement of the new name was made without prior consultation. He said it was not only a violation of FIFA's charter and the olympic spirit but also political discrimination.

Gen. Wang To-nien, chairman of the Republic of China Football Association, said: "FIFA violated its own rules in admitting the Chinese Communists as a temporary member and allowing them to compete in the 1982 World Cup."

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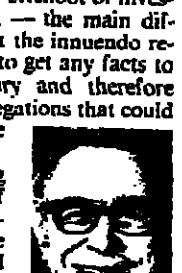
Art Buchwald

Innuendo Reporting: Skip the Facts, Please

WASHINGTON — There ought to be a Pulitzer Prize for "innuendo reporting." Innuendo reporting is an offshoot of investigative reporting — the main difference being that the innuendo reporter has failed to get any facts to back up his story and therefore must resort to allegations that could or could not be true.



Buchwald

We're seeing more and more of this kind of journalism in the newspapers and on television so the public believes it's easy to do. Wrong. Innuendo reporting is the toughest type of writing and requires a great deal of imagination.

Let me give you an example of what I mean.

* * *

Sources at the Justice Department revealed today they are investigating Halabird Gritts, Amy Carter's appointments secretary, for sniffing glue in the basement of F.A.O. Schwarz toy store in New York City.

The sources said the case has been turned over to the FBI, which hopes to complete its investigation within the next six months.

The key witness is Miss Lalla Pigeon, former wife of punk rock singer Sydney Gravestone, who was sentenced to five years for the hatchet murder of his cat Yo-Yo during a concert at Shea Stadium.

Miss Pigeon, who is hoping to start her singing career again, said that she was in the Barbie Doll department of F.A.O. Schwarz, which is located only three blocks from the barber shop where Albert Anastasia, the notorious mob leader, was gunned down while he was getting a shave.

She saw Gritts come in with three friends who apparently had been drinking wine with lunch at the Pierre Hotel, scene of one of the greatest safe deposit box robberies in the history of New York City.

She said Gritts came up to her and asked if she knew where he could buy some airplane glue. She said she had a friend in the hobby department in the basement at Schwarz and would take him there.

* * *

On the way to the hobby department Gritts and his friends raucously played the pinball machines, and two of them tried on ski masks, a favorite ploy of stickup artists in the city's recent plague of bank robberies.

When they got to the hobby department, Gritts inquired of the clerk if he had any glue. The clerk asked if he wanted glue for model boats or model planes, and Lalla said Gritts replied, "What's the difference?"

The clerk said it was in the smell and he offered to let Gritts sniff the two kinds. Lalla, in a sworn statement, revealed that Gritts sniffed both the boat and airplane glue in her presence. Then he asked her if she wanted to go to Studio 54, whose owners are now being investigated for IRS violations.

Gritts denied, through the president's press secretary, that he had gone anywhere near the glue department and had only come into Schwarz to buy Amy a "Star Wars" game.

* * *

In the meantime Lalla's lawyer said that she had changed her story and now maintains that she did not actually see Gritts sniff the glue.

She said after Gritts bought the glue, he disappeared into the washroom with his friends, and when they came out they started dunking basketballs into the net set up in the sports department. The manager became enraged and asked them to leave.

The president's press secretary produced an affidavit from a clerk who said the only thing Gritts did while he was in F.A.O. Schwarz was play with the electric trains.

If Gritts is convincted of sniffing glue he could get a maximum of 10 years in prison and a $50,000 fine.

Amy Carter refused to return this reporter's calls.

Cognac Sales Increase

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP) — World sales of cognac rose 12 percent in the 1978-79 season over the previous year, standing at 144.6 million bottles, the Cognac Producers Association said.

There's More to Bugatti Than Cars

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (NYT) — Bugatti means cars to most people, but the family name first achieved fame with Carlo Bugatti, the designer of flamboyant furniture. Carlo begat Ettore, the automobile designer, and Rembrandt, a successful sculptor of animal bronzes who committed suicide at the age of 30.

Ettore fathered Jean, whose Bugatti design innovations led to refinements in other automobiles. Jean also died at the age of 30, killed when he wrapped his Bugatti around a tree. His death ended this remarkable dynasty, whose love of exotic excess and disregard for mass markets produced some highly original 20th century design.

For the first time, the contributions of these three generations of Bugattis are grouped in one exhibition at the Royal College of Art. Entitled "The Amazing Bugattis," the show gives equal importance to the furniture, sculpture and cars — more than 205 items, including silver and objets d'art, photographs and drawings, posters and engine components.

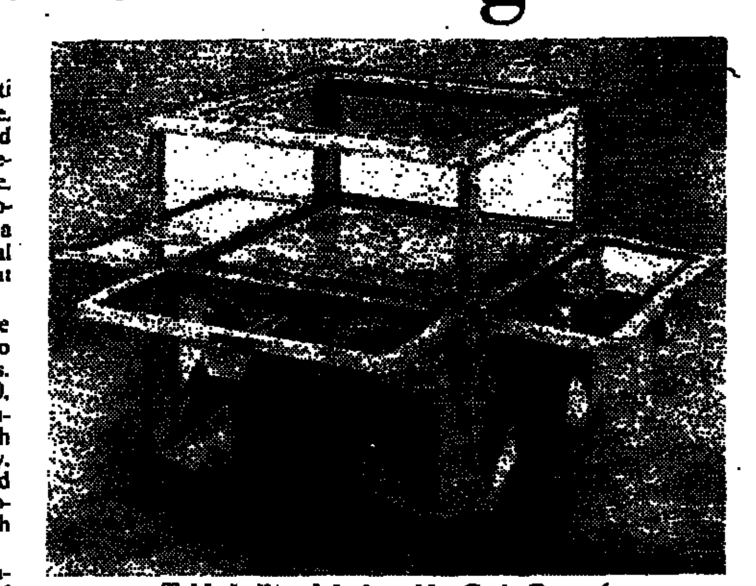


Table believed designed by Carlo Bugatti.

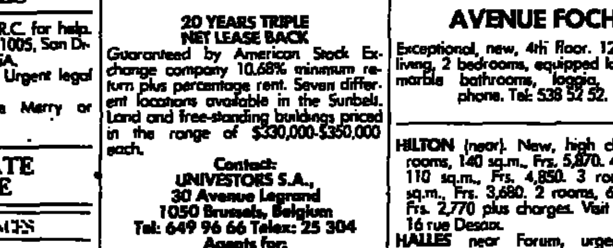
Moorish Furniture

Carlo, the patriarch, was born in Milan in 1856, the son of a sculptor. Educated in the fine arts, he turned to cabinet making, and created elaborate furniture that was much in demand during his lifetime. Photographs show him as an arresting figure in self-designed clothes — loosely fitted trousers under a knee-length narrow frock coat with gold-edged buttons, topped by a boater-style chapeau.

His earliest furniture, circa 1880, is Moorish in style and decorated with inlays of metal, ivory and mother-of-pearl, pierced and fretted wood, and hammered copper and repousse brass. The designs became less elaborate toward the end of the century with his increasing use of vellum and geometric forms, particularly the circle. Still, furniture was often festooned with macrame and tassels, heightening the Arabic effect, and it was often painted with stylized insect motifs.

Carlo's great tour de force was a suite of four rooms designed for the 1902 decorative arts exhibition in Turin, which is reproduced in photographs at the Royal College show. Vellum was wrapped around wood frames, often spheres and ovoids, giving the illusion of molded plasticity. After the Turin exhibition, Carlo moved to Paris and concentrated his energies on designing smaller objects — silver tea services, urns and objects d'art in animal shapes, vellum boxes and mirror frames overpainted with dragonflies and grasshoppers.

The appeal of this theatrical, opulent furniture has increased in recent years, according to Martin Summers, an art gallery director who has lent several pieces from his own collection to the exhibition. "We're not collecting as investment," he explained, "but buying it because it's exotic and beautiful." Two large pieces were lent by Elton John.



Jean Bugatti's 1938 Atlantic Coupe; only four were built.

Studied in Paris

Carlo intended his younger son, Rembrandt, to be trained as an engineer, but it was Ettore, the elder child, who was to excel in that field. Rembrandt, a successful, self-taught sculptor enamored of animal forms, studied first at the Jardins des Plantes in Paris and later at the Antwerp Zoo.

The prolific artist executed more than 200 works during his 15-year career, 30 of which are on display.

One is an elephant seal that he gave to his older brother, Ettore, who transformed it into an emblem for the Bugatti Royale, perhaps the rarest of the Bugatti automobiles. The prototype had a 15-foot wheelbase. Only six of the cars were built.

Ettore, who initially aspired to be an artist but was discouraged by what he felt was his younger brother's superior talent, began his career as an apprentice cycle maker. Soon, he was racing engine-propelled tricycles. He designed and built his first four-wheeled vehicle in 1901 when he was 20 years old.

After working for other manufacturers, Ettore set up his own works in 1909, producing racing and touring cars of the most exquisite workmanship. Included in the exhibit are hand-crafted nuts and bolts, nickel-plated parts, leather steering joints and shock absorbers and silver radiators. The 1910 type 15 Bugatti, still in running order, has handsome wood-spoke wheels painted turquoise and a beige glove-leather interior.

Factory Sold

Ettore's child, Jean, refined the body design even further, streamlining front and rear ends, adding delicate scalloped edging on fenders and creating undulating fender lines reminiscent of reclining females. After Jean was killed, Ettore lost interest in the business. The factory was finally sold after the war.

Now, the last of the line is L'Ebe, Ettore's oldest child, whose name is the phonetic Italian pronunciation of her father's initials. Miss Bugatti was on hand here last week at a preview of the exhibition, given by Moet et Chandon, its co-sponsor, along with the newspaper, the Observer.

"It's quite magnificent," she said in French. "There's never been an exhibition dedicated to the whole family."

Sipping champagne and nibbling smoked salmon were members of the Bugatti Owners Club, celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. "I've only got four Bugattis," said Hugh Conway, a club member and the organizer of the exhibition. "The first was bought 20 years ago for $200 and now it's worth $80,000."

Lord Raglan, who has a Bugatti type 37A, brought it from Europe piece by piece 30 years ago, and restored it. The party's host, Count Chandon de Briailles, has two cars, one of which took three years to rebuild.

The exhibition, which continues through Nov. 18, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission is $3 for adults, $1.50 for students, children and older citizens. The illustrated catalog can be obtained by writing the Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7.

PEOPLE: *Two Laborites Gallop After Mark Phillips*

Ex-Army Capt. **Mark Phillips**, husband of **Princess Anne**, has come under fire for a £60,000 deal with the British Leyland auto giant to sponsor his horse-riding team. Scottish Laborite **Willie Hamilton**, a bitter critic of the monarchy, charged that Phillips and Anne, **Queen Elizabeth**'s only daughter, were "grubbing for money" and branded them "bloody parasites." The row is certain to spill over into the Commons when Parliament resumes next week as Hamilton plans to question Industry Minister **Sir Keith Joseph** about the sponsorship deal. Another Laborite lawmaker, **Dennis Skinner**, snapped angrily: "It's staggering to find out that a prominent member of the royal family needs paying to be patriotic, especially at a time when 25,000 BL jobs are threatened." . . . He didn't look much like royalty — dressed in a pirate costume, doing calisthenics while the college staff wet him down with a fire hose — but that's all part of what it takes to become an officer in Her Majesty's Navy. **Prince Andrew** — second in line for the British throne — was one of 350 midshipmen who ended camp with the hazing in London. He wants to be a helicopter pilot as is his father, **Prince Phillip**, and older brother, **Prince Charles**.

* * *

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin, 63, picked up the 25,000-mark Peace Prize of the West German Book Sellers Association in Frankfurt, plus some nice words from Chancellor **Helmut Schmidt**, who called Menuhin an "example for our time of a citizen dedicated to peace." Germans must be especially thankful to Menuhin, the chancellor said, because he used music as a vehicle of reconciliation between Germans and their former enemies after World War II. In his acceptance speech, the violinist recalled his 1946 concert in Berlin in which he played works by **Ludwig van Beethoven** "because this composer provided the strongest expression of the hopes for peace prevailing at that time." He said Europe alone can provide the world a model for peace, with its diverse nationalities having survived wars and failures while creating a unique collection of literature and music. Menuhin played a composition by **Johann Sebastian Bach** at the ceremony.

* * *

There has been no dearth of ways to commemorate the International Year of the Child, but one of the larger celebrations — quite literally — occurred on Manhattan['s East] Side. Diplomats gathered in [the gar]den of the United Nations [Interna]tional School for the dedi[cation of] "The Child," a nine-ton sculpture by **Edwina Sa[ndys]**, granddaughter of Winston [Church]ill. Cut from a single piece of marble, the abstract work to[ok ...] months to complete, so it [is un]derstandable that Miss [Sandys] would describe it to the g[uests as] "my own first big baby." Th[e sculp]ture, donated to the school [by Rob]ert Howard, had stood [tempo]rarily in front of New York's [World] Trade Center and is part [of ...] Miss Sandys called a [...] mark the Year of the [Child. A] bronze piece, "Family," s[tands out]side the United Nations [in] Geneva, and a work in alu[minum,] "The Generation," is expect[ed to be] exhibited at the United [Nations] center in Vienna.

* * *

In England, two Notting[ham Uni]versity students, **Philip Th[...]** and **Andrew Harris**, broke th[e world] record for non-stop ches[s ...] kept on playing after more [...] games. They beat the previ[ous] marathon time listed in the [Guin]ness Book of Records of 1[...] 24 minutes, set by the A[...] **Lori Daulton** vs. **Marion S[...]**, **Charlotte Rugar** vs. **Gayl[e ...]** from Dinwoodie Junio[r High] School in Virginia, Dec. 1[...] 1977.

* * *

Forget Lassie — dogs ar[e suppos]ed to travel heroically on b[ehalf of] beloved lost masters. [But a] hedgehog? The Soviet ne[wspaper] *Izvestia* says in Moscow [...] Topa trekked more than 40[...] rejoin **Nadezhda Ushako[va]** [who] had found it with a wound and nursed it back to hea[lth ...] gave the prickly beast to he[r] daughter in a distant city, b[ut Topa] didn't care for the new setti[ng. Izves]tia says it took 60 days — [before it] came home.

* * *

Freudian slips — of the [...] will be all over New Yo[rk's Wal]dorf-Astoria tomorrow w[hen] members of the Cartoonis[ts Club] of Great Britain get togethe[r to hon]age the father of psycho[analysis.] They'll be asked to draw [Sigmund] **Freud** as they think he'd h[ave ... if] he still around to pose for th[em ...] all on behalf of **Ralph St[...]** who's come out with his ow[n ...] cal cartooned text "S[...] Freud."

—SAMUEL J[...]

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